# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## TURKEY.

### The Dardanelles Closed Against Ships-of-War—Troubles Resulting Therefrom—Official Notice to the American Minister.

Correspondence from Constantinople, on the 8th instant, contains the following:—

As a consequence of the visit of the Russian frigate Alexander Nunsky, closely followed by the United States frigate Franklin, and perhaps as a broad hint to Congressmen not to introduce any more resolutions respecting the free passage of the Turkish straits to foreign vessels, the Porte has issued a circular to all the legations announcing the decision of the Sultan that in future the straits shall remain closed to all foreign men-of-war—while peace continues in Turkey—excepting only those which have on board sovereigns or chiefs of independent States. No allusion is made in the circular to the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, of 25th June, 1833, whereby in case of need, to be estimated by the Russian Ambassador, Turkey bound herself to close the Dardanelles against the French and English fleets, while the Bosphorus was to be left open for the free entrance of the Russians, thus becoming the ally of the Czar, offensive and defensive.

Great political changes having taken place in the meantime, shortly after the death of Sultan Mahmoud, another treaty was signed at London in 1841, by which the Porte engaged to keep both straits closed to all foreign ships of war while at peace with other Powers. What was the consequence? At the moment of the breaking out of the Crimean war the Black Sea, its ports and fortifications were sealed books to the navies of Europe. The defenses and resources of the great military port of the Crimea were enveloped in mystery in consequence of the self-inflicted prohibition of the "great Powers" against their ships of war visiting Constantinople and the Black Sea. Were the navies of the world freely permitted to cruise in and visit the ports of the Black Sea, every suspicious preparation made in Russian ports for acts of hostility against Turkey would be immediately detected by the practised eye of the naval officer, and reported to his government. Previous to the time of steamers and telegraphs, Russia might have made an attack on, and perhaps have occupied Constantinople for weeks before it would have been known in Paris or London, but at the present day Russia cannot set an intrigue afloat that is not immediately published all over Europe. The business of the capital would doubtless profit largely were these restrictions removed, as the fleets which would be frequently visiting here would leave a large sum of money annually which is now expended elsewhere, principally in Greek ports, Piræus and Syria. In fact, I see no gain, but a positive loss, to the Turkish government as a consequence of this regulation. Should war occur between any foreign Power—the United States, for example—and Russia, and an American fleet were sent to attack the Black Sea ports, the Turkish government would find itself in an awkward dilemma. If it permitted the fleet to pass it would be considered an act of war against Russia. If it refused, the monitors would attempt the passage in defiance of territorial authority, and the Sultan would thus become an ally of his natural enemy and rival. The Franklin is the second frigate we have had here since the Crimean war. The other was the Wabash, Captain Barron, in November, 1858, which was visited by Sultan Abdul Medjid.

The following is a copy of the official letter addressed by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the resident Minister of the United States at Constantinople, respecting the regulations of the passage of the Dardanelles:—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Sept. 25, 1868.—Hon. E. Joy Morris, Resident American Minister, Constantinople. Sir:—The prohibition of the passage of the straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to foreign ships-of-war is a regulation which the Imperial Government has, in the exercise of a territorial right, applied from the earliest times.

The Sublime Porte, however, discover that any abatement in the strict application of the said principle relating to ships-of-war apart from the exceptions cited in articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of March 30 1856, will not be compatible with the declaration contained in the aforesaid treaty of Paris.

It has, therefore, been absolutely decided that in future no exceptions will be made, other than in the case of ships on board of which there may be a sovereign or the chief of an independent State.

The preceding decision, having been sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, I have the honor to beg you to bring it to the notice of the United States Government.

SAFUET.

## TEXAS.

### Private Details of the Assassination of the Hon. G. W. Smith.

A private letter, written in Jefferson, Texas, Oct. 7, says:—

Perhaps the record of crime from the surrender presents nothing to compare with the killing of Smith and others here on Sunday night. I shall not go back of Sunday. You can read the letter of ——, which is correct, and will show you how the mob were treating Smith. On Sunday, after supper, when I remarked to —— that "hell was in the very atmosphere, and that we might look for something terrible," no noisy confusion foretold disorder, no riotous drinking or loud declamations gave cause for fear; but we concluded to ensconse ourselves where they would not be likely to look for us. At about 9 o'clock at night there arose a yell as if every demon of hell were unchained and doubly intoxicated with anger. They rushed into the inclosure where the citizens and soldiers, about twelve each, were standing guard around the calaboose where Smith was imprisoned, threw their weapons in the faces of the soldiers, and demanded their arms. The lieutenant in command surrendered, and they burst down the jail doors in a minute. The Major in command was on the spot with his troops, 25 or 30 in number, who were contemptuously laughed at and told to stand and ground arms, all of which they did, of course, before a force of 200 prepared assassins. The Major went to the jail door and tried to talk with the mob. He had made three attempts, when they caught him by the collar and threw him out, telling him that they "did not wish to harm him or the soldiers, but that he must not interfere." Smith fought them alone and unarmed until dead. He was shot eighteen times. Three negroes were shot, two dead. About twenty visited Judge Caldwell's house; he was hidden in the bushes and they missed him; twenty-five or thirty visited—for me, but fortunately I had not gone there that night, and, of course, disappointed them. They went to ——'s house to ascertain whether I was there the night before. On Monday, ——, myself, and ——, being the remaining element of loyalty, were warned by our Rebel friends that it had been determined to "make a clean sweep," and the commanding officer informing us of his inability to afford us any protection beyond a squad to accompany us away—we determined to leave. Judge Caldwell and I called upon the Board of Aldermen and Mayor to ask of them an escort of responsible citizens to go with us in leaving the State—we were going to Shreveport by boat. That request beat them. They knew the effect politically and commercially that it would have upon the city and the merchants, and all becoming alarmed visited us, and urged us to remain, pledging themselves to our protection. They promised to patrol the town and extend every guarantee, at the same time insisting that Judge Caldwell should speak the next day. We stayed, and yet live. Caldwell made a soft speech, but the circumstances, you know, were precarious. He went away last evening. I shall go as soon as I can. So will all. They propose merely to quiet the thing a few days, and then kill every Union man in the place. They have hell in them here as big as two mountains. Not a man of us would have got away but for the precaution of Major Curtis and his judgment.

## AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

### His Advice to the Southern Democracy.

Major Tom P. Ochiltree publishes in *Flake's Galveston Bulletin* a letter from which we make the following extracts:—

"I can scarcely take up a paper but I find my humble name designated as 'traitor,' 'renegade,' 'deserter,' an enemy to his native State,' and such other vile and opprobrious epithets. And why, forsooth? Because I have dared to express the opinion that I did not believe 'the country would go to the d—l' in the event of the success of General Grant."

Of Colonel Somers Kinney and Northern Democrats, Major Ochiltree says:—

"This gentleman did me the honor, not long since, to couple my poor name with that of General Longstreet—that eminent man being in Houston for the purpose of carrying out a great international project that will yet redound immensely to the wealth, greatness, and prosperity of our State—was stigmatized (of course out of my hearing) as a traitor! The man who, like the immortal Ney, fought a hundred battles for his country, and not one against her—the right arm of Lee, the 'old war horse,' whose iron will and steel-like nerve never slackened from the morning of Stone Bridge until the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox, giving the vigor of his manhood, his fortune and his position to his country, his body maimed, scarred, and shattered by the wounds of the Wilderness—great God! can he be a traitor? Colonel Somers Kinney is a good representative man of the 'Northern Democracy,' who always remind me of a certain engineer whom General Dick Taylor said had

'A tropical fertility of promise,
But a Saharic aridity of performance.'

For I will not soon forget the promises they made us at Charleston and Baltimore in 1861. We were patted several times on the back there, and told to 'go in.' Why, certainly! They would never let a vandal horde pass over their country to invade us, oh, no! 'Pitch in,' said they, 'We'll be about,' and so they were. They came about like old Theradier, wrangling with the vulture, and our own skulkers, over the dead and wounded bodies of both combatants, or else they came with immense show of loyalty when we about worn out,

'With spear and brand and bended bow,'

and help finish our conquest. Brick Pomeroy would be the first man to raise a regiment (to be commanded by some one else) to thrash us into loyalty, if we were foolish enough to be driven into war by his ilk."

In conclusion he says:—

"I have spared you the usual disquisition upon ante-bellum political issues, because they are dead—killed by sabre and shot and shell during the late terrible war. That was what we fought for. If the South had been successful those principles would have been now dominant—as she was unsuccessful they are buried in company with the slain bodies of a million of men who contended over them. We have to do with the present—grapple with the reality of to-day—not visions of the past. The result of the civil war wrought changes that otherwise might have required a century. I was as sincerely opposed to those results as any of you, and proved it by arraying myself in arms against the power that brought them about. Yet, divesting myself of all feelings of prejudice, I see but one way of honorable extrication—a straightforward acceptance of the situation if General Grant is elected."

## WESTON.

### His Prospective 5000 Miles Walk.

*From the Troy Budget.*

One week from November 1, Weston is to commence his walk of five thousand miles, having accepted the proposition of Dan Rice, an account of which we published in last week's *Budget*. By accepting the terms of that proposition, Mr. Weston pledges himself to do his best to walk five thousand miles in one hundred days, exclusive of Sundays, which reduces the actual time granted to complete the march into eighty six days. In case he accomplishes the task, he is pledged a purse of $20,000.

The march of five thousand miles will carry Mr. Weston from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and thence back, by a different route, to the city of New York; and it is well calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of our somewhat mercurial people. On the walk from Portland to Chicago, the distance and the time to accomplish it required that the pedestrian should make an average of forty-seven miles daily, and that walk, made in a more propitious season of the year, called forth the wildest applause from the thousands who, night and day, thronged the line of march. In the five thousand mile march Weston will be required to make a daily average of 58 1-7 miles, or more than eleven miles in excess of the average on the road to Chicago, and this at a season of the year when rain falls and snow impedes the progress of even railroad trains. If the past may be taken as an index to the future, considering the greater difficulty of the feat, the hero of the wonderful walk at White Plains will rally around him unnumbered thousands to shout his name and cheer him on his weary march. As a matter of course young and old America will pray for his success, for it is an element of American character to credit a native-born hero with extraordinary prowess, and to flatter themselves with the belief that the world does not contain his equal. The pride is pardonable, even if judgment is warped by sanguine hope. The march is for a purse of $20,000, and starting on the 1st December, concludes the one hundred days on the 11th of March. Weston will pass through 17 different States, 188 counties, and 728 cities and towns. When he reaches St. Paul, Minnesota, he will have walked 3033 miles. He returns by a route that will bring him to City Hall, New York city, at the end of 5024 miles, he thus performing more than he contracts to do. As will be seen from the tone of his letter, he feels confident of succeeding, and we trust that he is not over sanguine, though we must admit, under the circumstances, the future seems to faintly whisper failure. We have faith in the pedestrian's honesty, and be the end what it may, we pray that this abiding faith may not be destroyed.

## SEYMOUR.

### His Attempt to Excite Sectional Animosities.

Senator Morton, although suffering from illness, spoke at a Republican meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday night, his remarks being mainly devoted to a reply to ex-Governor Seymour's recent speech. In commencing his address he said of Mr. Seymour's tour:—

"The great object which he seems to have in view, in all the speeches which he has made since he started, is to carry the Western against the Eastern States—to excite the people of the Northwest to hostility towards the people of what he calls the Northern Atlantic States. New Yorker as he is, Eastern man as he is, he does not hesitate to slander his section and the people of his own State—to represent them as the enemies, commercially, financially, and socially, of the people of the Northwestern States. The people of New York, to whom he owes his official dignities and all that he is, are represented by him as oppressing the people of the Northwestern States, extorting from them, robbing and plundering them at every point. For many years the politicians of the South labored to excite their people against the North, and their labors finally resulted in rebellion. For years it has been the policy of the Democratic party of Indiana and other Northwestern States to denounce New England, and arouse the prejudices and feelings of our people against the people of that portion of our country. This was the staple of Democratic argument throughout the war, and the leading men of that party in Indiana hinted broadly at a Northwestern confederacy, and that New England should be left out in the cold; and now we have an Eastern politician, a candidate for office, endeavoring, by every means in his power, to excite the people of the Northwest against the people even of his own State."

## LOUISIANA.

### The Reign of Terror in New Orleans—Letter from an Independent Republican.

The following letter explains the situation in New Orleans:—

Hon. William E. Chandler, New York.—Dear Sir:—Lawlessness and violence rule this city, Jefferson, St. Bernard, and a majority of the parishes of this State. Armed bands from Democratic secret organizations patrol this city and many parts of the State, destroying the headquarters of Republican Clubs, shooting negroes, and "cleaning out" residences of prominent Republicans. Probably fifty persons were killed yesterday in this city alone. Last night and the night before, prominent Republicans concealed themselves, and many of their residences were visited by armed men during the night. In accordance with the unanimous demand of his friends, Governor Warmouth did so; but yesterday he passed two hours at his office. On our return we organized a State Campaign Committee, and vigorously and skilfully began and carried on the campaign. "Democratic Colored Clubs" disappeared like mist at sunrise; our party rallied with great zeal and determination, and by throwing out a few parishes in which there could be no pretense of a fair election, we were sure of carrying this State by twenty odd thousand majority. We would have elected our five Congressmen. The Democratic leaders were also aware of these facts. They and the ex-Rebels of Louisiana had and have determined upon revolution, *i. e.*, upon superseding the present State Government. They desired the moral support of a Democratic victory in Louisiana; but seeing that, with anything like a fair election in Louisiana, that it was impossible, they have precipitated matters, and God only knows what the result will be. Prominent Republicans, including myself, are openly denounced by bands of armed men, our lives are publicly threatened, and undoubtedly we are in momentary danger. Let it be remembered we are trying to do our duty. We have advised colored men to submit to persecution and wrong rather than afford a pretext for murder; to wait for that protection which the United States Government is bound in honor to give them; and they have been wonderfully peaceable and forbearing. A conflict in this city could have but one result, namely, slaughter and extermination of black and white Republicans. General Rousseau says he has not sufficient troops to preserve the peace. He has refused to order General Mower with his colored regiment from Fort Pike because, as he says, "it would excite the people." He would not let his troops fire upon murdering, riotous mobs, because, as he said, "it would bring on a collision." The very little "moral support" which the presence of 600 United States troops (most of whom reprobate Congressional reconstruction) can give us we have, and nothing more. Reconstruction is the work of the United States Government, and now it leaves its faithful servants, its law-abiding citizens, to outrage and slaughter. Shame to the American people and the American Government! Our honor is tarnished and our banner is soiled for long years to come. Our election, if held at all, will be but a farce. There are some Republicans who will not venture upon the streets until it is over—probably not one third will vote on election day. Prominent Democrats say that they will "assume control of their own affairs," or, in other words, supersede the present State Government. My impression is that our worst trouble has not yet come, and that the night grows darker. Governor Warmouth stands up to his duty like a hero. He will die rather than be recreant. "Circumstances beyond my control" have prevented my writing during the last three days. We all keep out of crowds, and I therefore send, rather than carry this to the post-office, to avoid danger of killing. No. 12 Dryades street escaped only because it was reported that we had moved out. Our Republican club rooms have, of course, been thoroughly cleaned out. This is very hastily written, but correct, and use as you think best—keeping my name from the newspapers.

New Orleans, Oct. 28, 1868.

## STRATEGY.

### How Democracy Seek Victory.

Following will be found the copy of a printed circular, which has been judiciously forwarded (except in two or three instances where, as it will be perceived, it has got into the wrong hands) to good Democrats throughout New York State. Its object will be readily recognized. By having the approximate returns from the different counties before the close of the polls in New York, those who have charge of the illegals will know how many of them to use to secure the election of Hoffman, if it can be done even in this way.

*Private and Strictly Confidential.*

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, Oct. 27, 1868.—My Dear Sir:—Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns, and in each city of your county, and request him (expense duly arranged for this end) to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls—not waiting for a count—such persons' estimate of the vote. Let the telegraph be as follows:—"This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of —." Or this one, if sufficiently certain:—"This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of —." There is, of course, an important object to be attained. By a simultaneous transmission up to the hour of closing the poll, but not longer waiting, opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns, and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

### Treasury Department.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CLERKS, AND MANY RESIGNATIONS.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of November 2, has the following:—

The clerks, male and female, of the Treasury Department are waiting in anxious expectation for the result of to-day's proceedings at the Department, as the list of names of one hundred clerks in the Second Auditor's office, and of seventy five female clerks in the Register's office, whose services can be dispensed with on account of the decrease of work, has been prepared, and has been submitted to the Secretary for his approval. In the Second Auditor's office the Secretary has given the clerks whose services are to be dispensed with permission to resign, and they will be allowed thirty days' leave of absence before the acceptance of their resignations. As will be seen by the list, a number of resignations have been received and accepted. The list of female clerks has not yet been acted upon, but it is probable that they also will be allowed to resign. Another reduction will be made on the 1st of December, when about two hundred male and female clerks will be dismissed from the Second Auditor's, Sixth Auditor's, and Register's offices.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The Presidential Election The Vote in New York, Boston, and Baltimore—Butler Sure of Election—New York for Griswold.

### Financial and Commercial

## FROM NEW YORK.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

### Election News in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Contrary to general expectation, election day opens here this morning clear, cool, and pleasant. Voting began in the various wards at 6·34, with every prospect of

**The Largest Vote Ever Polled**

in any city in the United States. The total number of voters registered is 168,172. Notwithstanding a conflict of opinion between the Police Commissioners, it is believed all will be peaceable.

**Ten Thousand Deputy Sheriffs**

have been sworn in by Sheriff O'Brien.

The laborers and mechanics of the metropolis generally have knocked off work to-day to attend the election.

**Votes Bought.**

In one of the down-town wards a barrel of flour or a ton of coal is freely given for a vote for Seymour and Blair. The up-town polls are swarming with voters, and it is believed thousands of voters will never be able to deposit their votes in consequence of the rush. At several polls in Second avenue now the line of voters awaiting a chance to vote extends half way around the block, three and four men abreast. There is

**Some Difficulty**

anticipated in Brooklyn, and the Mayor is out with a proclamation.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

### The Election Proceeding Quietly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Up to the hour of noon the election proceeded very quietly. An immense vote is being polled, but nothing is known to indicate the result. The polls are, all over the city, strongly guarded by the Metropolitan police, particularly in the Sixth ward. Possibly there may be disturbances during the day.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

### The Election in Albany.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The election is proceeding in an orderly manner. The Republicans expect to reduce at least, and the Democrats feel certain that they will defeat Van Wyck, but this is hardly possible, as a large majority of Irish voters in the district respect him for his action in Congress last year, when the bill for the protection of foreign citizens was up for consideration. Some of the Democrats and Republicans are rather wild in their estimates of the State, both claiming it by twenty-five thousand, and other Republicans place the majority at from five to ten thousand, which appearances indicate will be much nearer the mark. There is a confident feeling that we can go down to New York city with a majority sufficient to overcome the outrageous naturalization frauds there. Many bogus votes will be cast here, but the wholesale attempt contemplated by the Democrats will be largely checked.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

### This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3—A. M.—Consols 94⅞ for both money and account; United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74⅛. American stocks quiet and steady; Illinois Central, 97½; Erie R. R., 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—A. M.—Cotton firmer; the sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 3—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady. Tallow, 51s. 6d.

### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3—P. M.—Five-Twenties, 74⅛; Erie, 28; other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—P. M.—Bacon unchanged. Lard declining; sales at 67s 6d. Pork quiet. Beef, 92s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 3—P. M.—Sugar dull both on the spot and afloat. Low middling cotton at Havre easier for afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—2.30 P. M.—Cotton continues firm. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Corn is unchanged; Flour dull; Wheat dull; Peas, 46s. Provisions quiet.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

**The Agent and Consul-General**

of Switzerland to-day makes an appeal for assistance for the sufferers by the late floods in that country. He says that sixty millions of francs will fall far short of the losses sustained.

## FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

### The Election—Republicans Ahead—Butler Sure of Success.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The Republicans are doing better than they expected. At noon the vote of the Republicans was six thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, and the Democrats three thousand eight hundred and ninety. Both Republican Representatives to Congress are ahead. Butler is sure of election.

## FROM ZANESVILLE.

### Boiler Explosion, with Fatal Results.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Engine No. 502, attached to a westward bound freight train on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded near Claypool station this morning, instantly killing Robert Brown, the engineer, and fatally injuring John Hurley, a fireman, and a brakeman named Gardiner.

### Fire in Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A heavy fire occurred in this city last night, destroying a block of three stores in Centre street, occupied by J. Anhols, auctioneer; S. C. Bruenell, ladies' furnishing goods, and Mrs. Maas, German saloon. Several families, living in rooms up stairs, lost their goods. The buildings were owned by C. Assauer and A. Wagner.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

### The Elections—Swann Cut and Old Democrats Slipping in Grant Tickets.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Up to 11 o'clock, this morning, the election was progressing quietly. There will be a large vote. The Republicans are turning out their full strength. Many Democrats are cutting Swann, and not a few are voting quietly for Grant and Colfax.

Business is pretty generally suspended. All the Courts are adjourned. The returns will be given out to-night at the headquarters of the Republicans, New Assembly rooms; and the same of the Democrats, on South street. Much excitement is anticipated to-night.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅛; Reading, 98⅝; Canton Co., 47; Erie, 41⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113; Michigan Southern, 85⅛; New York Central, 125⅝; Illinois Central, 43; Cumberland preferred, 121; Virginia 6s, 58½; Missouri 6s 89⅝; Hudson River, 137; 5-20s, 1862, 109⅝; do. 1864, 107¼; do. 1865, 107⅝; do. new, 110⅝; 10-40s, 105⅝. Gold, 133⅝. Exchange, 9¾. Money, 7@8 per cent.

### New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y.Cent. R. | 125⅝ | Pitts.F.W. and Chi. | 112⅝ |
| N.Y. and E. R. | 40⅝ | Tol. & Wabash R. | 62⅛ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 98⅛ | Mil. and St. P. com | 97½ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 85⅛ | Adams Express Co. | 49½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 87⅝ | U. S. Express | 46½ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 89¾ | Tennessee 6s | 69¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 91 | Gold | 133⅝ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 105⅛ | Market dull. | |

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

### The Property Owned by the United States.

Excluding Alaska, we own in public land nearly a billion and a half of acres. Including Alaska, we own a billion and eight hundred millions. Half a million of acres of this land has been surveyed. At the rate we sold and gave away land last year, 200 years more will see the State, like a prodigate heir, run through its whole possessions. In Florida we still possess 17,500,000 acres; in Ohio, only 500 acres unappropriated; in Missouri, nearly 2,000,000 acres; in Alabama, 7,000,000 acres; the same amount in Louisiana; in California, 106,000,000 acres, so that State really owns only about one-eighth of herself. More than one-half of Kansas belongs to the United States, and Mississippi owes one-eighth of her soil to the United States.

The United States have given away of swamp lands, valuable when reclaimed, three times the surface of Holland, Belgium, Limburg, Luxembourg and the Roman marshes. The value of this gift may be estimated by the fact that $260,000,000 worth of lands in the Texas bottom can be reclaimed at a cost of $5,000,000. Up to 1867 Congress had given to the Pacific Railroads 129,000,000 of acres of land. With what was also given to wagon roads, this amount of land is 5,000 000 of acres more than are included in New England, all the Middle States, Virginia, Maryland, and Ohio. Nearly one-fourth of all the public land disposed of in 1867 was taken for homesteads, or about 1,800,000 acres. Since the Homestead act was passed, 60,000 farms, or more than 7,000,000 acres of land, have been taken up and occupied under it, and it is probable nearly half a million people are now existing and thriving on the public domain by reason of this philanthropic legislation. The American Homestead act has made more proprietors of land than there are in all Great Britain. In America there are more than 5,000,000 of freeholders.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Direct Steam Communication Between the South and Europe.

*From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 31.*

At an early hour yesterday morning a splendid steamer crossed the bar and steamed up to the city, presenting an imposing appearance, and well she might, for no such vessel, as regards size and cost, has ever before come to our ancient city. Captain Macbeth's presence in Charleston with this steamship marks, we hope, a new era in the trade of this city with Europe. It has been the dream of nearly an entire generation that the great cotton States of the South should deal directly by means of steam with the manufacturers of Europe. Seventeen years ago Carolina capital paid for a steamer for the Liverpool trade, but as usual, we went North for draftsman and shipwright, and it developed into a disreputable failure. The scheme then slumbered peacefully until last season, when Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co. demonstrated that a British steamer could deliver cotton in Liverpool in good time. We have only one word of counsel on the subject of the present enterprise—sustain it amply—consider. Here are $300,000 of gold which has been induced to come over 3000 miles of ocean to help us forward in this our period of greatest commercial depression. Why does it come? Because earnest men of this city have said we want help—we have no capital to construct a steam fleet—but we have business to offer. Send your splendid steamships to us, and not only Charleston, but Augusta and Columbia, and distant Memphis, Nashville, and Louisville, will crowd down to tide-water to meet you. The Teuton, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Celt, to the number of thousands, will crowd the decks of the Golden Horn and Bosphorus and Marmora in the good time coming, if these steamers are sustained liberally. Now, merchants of the South, we hope to hear good accounts of you. It affords us the greatest gratification to learn that the South Carolina Railroad Company, in spite of its onerous surroundings, was identified with the scheme from its first inception, and will use all its influence, as well as that of connecting railroads, in securing its success.

—Six seats in the Forty-first Congress will certainly be contested.

—The annual dotation of the royal family of Spain was £458,000, of which the Queen got £340,000.

—In Madrid, on Oct. 8, a great demonstration was made in favor of religious liberty and equality.

—On Saturday, the 15th of August, a remarkable tidal wave visited Australia and the neighboring islands.

—It is reported from Madrid that the portraits of the French Emperor and Empress have been publicly destroyed.

—A boy of sixteen, apprenticed to a gilder in Paris, hung himself with his waist-belt. He objected to run errands.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1868.

Money continues in demand. Call loans rule at 10@12 per cent; prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady.

Government securities were firmly held. 105⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 115⅛ for 6s of 1881; 109 for '62 5-20s, coupon off; 107 for '64 5-20s, coupon off; 107⅛ for '65 5-20s, coupon off; 110 for July, '65 5-20s; and 110½ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were firmer. Reading sold largely at 49⅛@49⅝, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 31 for Catawissa preferred; and 25⅛ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was more doing. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 73; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 15½; and Hestonville at 11½, no change. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 65 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were in demand. 33½ was bid for Mechanics'; 66 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull this morning. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 32 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The following dividends have been declared by our city banks since our yesterday's issue:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National Bank of the Republic, | 3½ | per cent. |
| Consolidation National Bank, | 6 | " |
| Corn Exchange National Bank, | 7 | " |
| National Bank of Commerce, | 5 | " |
| Girard National Bank, | 6 | " |
| Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, | 5 | " |
| Southwark National Bank, | 12 | " |
| Second National Bank, | 5 | " |
| Mechanics' National Bank, | 8 | " |
| Commercial National Bank, | 5 | " |
| Commonwealth National Bank, | 5 | " |

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY**
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa R 2 m 6s | 96 | 100 sh Read R....b30. | 49⅝ |
| $100 Leh 6s, gold l. | 93 | 100 do....s10wn. | 49⅝ |
| 40 sh 10th & 11th | 78 | 100 do....2d. | 49⅝ |
| 200 sh 13th & 15th | 15½ | 100 do....s5. | 49⅝ |
| 100 sh Leh N....c. | 28⅛ | 100 do | 49⅝ |
| 100 sh Hestonville | 11½ | 100 do....s10. | 49⅝ |
| 100 sh Reading | 49⅝ | 100 do....c. | 49⅝ |
| 100 do....2d. | 49⅝ | 200 do....s10. | 49⅝ |
| 100 do....2d. | 49⅝ | 500 do....b5&in. | 49·31 |
| 1100 do | 49⅝ | 100 do | 49⅝ |
| 1100 do | 49·31 | 100 do....s60. | 49⅝ |
| 100 do....b30. | 49⅝ | 800 do....2d.&in. | 49⅝ |
| 100 do....c. | 49⅝ | 100 do | 49⅝ |

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 133¼ | 12·15 P. M. | 133⅜ |
| 10·45 " | 133⅜ | 12·16 " | 133½ |
| 12·07 P.M. | 133⅜ | 12·17 " | 133⅜ |
| 12·10 " | 133½ | 12·21 " | 133⅜ |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1862, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, new, 110@110¼; do., 1867, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 133¼@133½. Silver, 128½@130.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; old 5-20s, do., 109@109¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 107@107¼; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 105¾@106. Gold, 133⅜.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in coin) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.—The Flour Market remains quiet, but prices are stronger. About 1100 barrels were disposed of in lots to the home consumers at $6@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·50@8 for spring wheat extra family; $8·50@10·50 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8·50 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·95@2·05; and 500 bushels choice amber at $2·14. Rye sells at $1·50@1·55 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is better; sales of yellow at $1·20@1·22; and Western mixed at $1·18@1·20. Oats are unchanged; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 70@72c. Barley is quiet and prices are nominal. Barley Malt may be quoted at $2·30.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $45 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at $7@7·75 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at $3@3·15. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·58@2·65.

Whisky is stronger. Sales of 50 barrels at $1·18 per gallon, tax paid.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............37 | 11 A. M.............46 | 2 P. M.............50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, Charleston, S. C., C. E. Baker & Co.
Brig N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Providence, John Ritchie & Son.
Brig Wm. B. Thomas, Dinsmore, Charleston, S. C., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig H. G. Brooks, Davis, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr David McQueen, Connelly, Georgetown, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr Rappahannock, Corson, Richmond, do.
Schr M. Fox, Case, Baintree, do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Newport, do.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Alexandria, Tyler & Co.
Schr Wm. John. Street, Baltimore, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
Schr James Allderdice, Willetts, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr John Farnum, Kelley, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr John Griffith, Coombs, Belfast, do.
Schr Mary Bowman, Rocap, Bridgeton, do.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, Boston, Fuller & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr John Sharp, Barrett, from Salem.
Schr S. Hotchkiss, Hogdon, from Salem.
Schr Minnie Repplier, Jeffers, from Salem.
Schr E. Magee, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Wilson, from Salem.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, from Boston.
Schr Charlotte Fish, Strong, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr John Griffiths, Coombs, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Boston.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.
Schr James Allderdice, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gooslin, from Boston.
Schr Mary P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, from Georgetown.
Schr Wm. John, Street, from Baltimore.
Schr New Zealand, Forham, from Providence.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from New Bedford.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Plymouth.
Schr Rappahannock, Corson, from Bristol.
Schr Alexander, Westcott, from Alexandria.
Schr Ocio, Bannen, from Millville.
Schr Mary Bowman, Rocap, from Bridgeton.
Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, from Gloucester.
Schr E. Richardson, Nelson, from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to C. E. Baker.
Schr J. A. Birkey, Sooder, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., Nov. 1—6 P. M.—Ship Lancaster, from Philadelphia for Mobile, went to sea this evening, in company with a barque and several brigs unknown. The following vessels were detained at the Breakwater to-day by head-wind:—Brigs Mary E. Thompson, for Boston; A. M. Roberts, for Portland; schrs H. G. Hand, for Salem; A. L. Aldridge, for Boston; Anna May, do.; Isaac Rich, do.; Clara Merrick, for Lynn; and Thomas Borden, for Fall River, all from Philadelphia.

Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore yesterday.

## *SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.*

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Mr. Seward's Speech.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The regret we expressed that Mr. Seward had not spoken at an earlier stage of the political canvass is increased now that he has spoken. His address is one that demands study and reflection in order to have its proper weight. It discusses the political condition of the country in the tone and temper of a philosophic statesman—not at all that of a zealous partisan. Mr. Seward does not exhort his fellow-citizens to vote for either Grant or Seymour; but he leads them into a train of thought, and sets before them principles and sentiments, which will lead them to judge for themselves to which of the two contending parties may most wisely be intrusted the task of giving the nation peace.

Mr. Seward says that from the moment the war closed the paramount necessity of the country has been the restoration of the Union, by the renewed presence of representatives from the Rebel States in Congress and the inauguration in those States of loyal representative governments to "determine who, what party, and what interest shall enjoy the power and discharge the duties of government." President Lincoln had a method of bringing about this result, which, upon his death, President Johnson sought to carry out. A sharp conflict arose between the President and Congress upon this subject. Mr. Seward says he will not enter into the merits of that controversy, but he is now "inclined to think that it was unreasonable to expect the passions and ambitions of thirty-three free States and thirty millions of free people, so recently and terribly convulsed by civil war, to subside in so short a period as four years." But measures have been adopted under which governments have been organized in the Rebel States, and the people of those States are again represented in Congress.

Mr. Seward says that these governments, if found to be faulty, can and will be properly amended by the people of those States. He says he shall favor all such amendments, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. "I shall not," he says—

> "I shall not, therefore, take the sword into my hand, nor put it into the hand of any other person, to effect a reform by force in those States which I am sure will be effected much sooner and much more permanently through the exercise of persuasion and reason. As little do I think it my duty to use the sword to undo and remove what has already been done in those States (applause), whether it was necessarily done, or unnecessarily or unwisely done. As I thought, the situation which existed in 1865 ought to be accepted by a reasonable, patriotic, and humane administration, so do I think now the situation which exists in 1868, after the best efforts which have been made to secure a better, ought to be accepted."

In considering to which of the two parties the task of completing the work of reconstruction may be best committed, Mr. Seward says he "cannot forget that the civil war has closed with two great political achievements—the one the saving of the integrity of the Union, the other the abolition of human slavery." Personally he has no fear of a reaction on either of these points; but a very large portion of the people do not share this confidence. They have apprehensions and fears lest attempts should be made to overthrow these decisions or deprive them of their full significance. Mr. Seward says, therefore, that

> "The magistrates who are to preside, then, in the work of reconciliation hereafter, ought, like those who have preceded in former stages of that work, to be drawn from and representing that class of citizens who maintained the Government in the prosecution of the civil war and in the abolition of slavery. (Great applause.) In no other hands could the work of reconciliation be expected to be successful, because a different sort of magistrates would be profoundly and generally suspected of a willingness to betray the transcendent public interests which were gained and secured by the war."

This is sufficiently explicit, certainly, but Mr. Seward does not leave the matter thus. He says that

> "The Democratic party has not so conducted itself in its corporate and responsible action as to secure the entire confidence of a loyal and expanding people in its unconditional and uncompromising adherence to the Union, or in its acceptance and approval of the effective abolition of slavery."

While he sympathized with the efforts made by a portion of the Democratic party to lift that party up to a higher plane, and while he regretted the failure of those efforts, the success of which would have made the people of the whole country substantially unanimous in maintaining the results of the war, he says their failure must "keep them out of power for four years more." "To confide the responsibilities of government," he says, "to that party in its present condition, would be to continue, perhaps increase, the lamentable political excitement which alone has delayed the complete restoration of the Union to the present time."

Mr. Seward then deems it important to the welfare of the nation that General Grant should be elected President. With him, as with thousands of others throughout the country, this opinion is not prompted by party zeal or interest—it is the conclusion of sound judgment seeking the best means of promoting Union, peace, and harmony throughout the country. The reasons he assigns for it are of the weightiest and most conclusive character. They will be read with profound interest, as explaining the necessities of a very critical period in our political history, long after the contest by which they were evoked shall have passed away.

### The National Debt.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Long after the questions of reconstruction and freedmen's bureaus have been consigned to oblivion, the national debt, with its responsibilities and burdens, will be the difficulty of politicians. President Johnson's letter to General Ewing on this subject contrasts the extravagance of the last four years with the economical administration of the seventy-two years preceding the Rebellion in such a way as to put it beyond doubt that a change must take place if the country is to be saved from bankruptcy. It seems almost incredible that the expenditure incurred within the short period since the Rebellion should represent a sum almost equal to that of the seventy-two years preceding it. Surely no denunciations can be more eloquent than the naked figures that thus demonstrate the maladministration of the radicals. The purchase money of Russian America is no doubt a considerable item in our recent expenditure; but in the period previous to the Rebellion there are still heavier expenses of an extraordinary character to be taken into consideration. Louisiana, Florida, and California were purchased from France, Spain, and Mexico at a still heavier expense, and during that period a three years' war with Great Britain, another with Mexico of shorter duration, and numberless Indian wars, helped to swell the national expenditure. We can find no set-off in the period since the war comparable with these. Extravagance and corruption have been a heavier drain upon the country than the purchase of Russian America or the scanty pensions doled out to the widows and orphans of our soldiers. If the radicals saved the Union, they have materially checked the prosperity of the country. "Your money or your life" was the unpleasant alternative put to the republic, which, between the Confederates and the radicals, seems to have fallen into very bad company.

Mexico, Canada, and Cuba are still wanting to swell the greatness of our resources and make all North America ours; but so long as such heavy burdens of taxation are imposed on the people, we cannot expect that they will drop willingly into our arms. In the midst of peace our expenditure is upon a war footing. What would it be if some unforeseen circumstance involved us in a European war? Either bankruptcy or defeat, unless retrenchment be carried out with the most unsparing severity and a disinterested patriotism that looks more to the common good than to the interests of party.

Our financial mismanagement has indeed brought the country to a crisis scarcely less dangerous than when the first shot fired at Fort Sumter inaugurated the civil war. Then the vacillating policy of the Democratic leaders compelled the people to support a radical government, and were the exclusion of the Democrats from office the only result we should say, "Served them right." But with radical power came radical plunder; and the amount of treasure thus robbed from the people has burdened us with a national debt which cannot be repudiated without disgrace, and which, if we hope ever to liquidate, we must at once set about putting the Government expenses on a peace basis, and detecting and punishing corruption wherever it may be found.

### Indiana for Seymour.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Frauds, like chickens, always come home to roost. The official returns from Indiana fully substantiate all the charges that have been made of fraud on the part of the radicals to prevent the election of Thomas A. Hendricks as Governor of the State. Subjoined are the returns of the vote for Governor:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Baker (Rep.) | 171,575 |
| Hendricks (Dem.) | 170,614 |
| Baker's majority | 961 |

The aggregate vote of the State for Representatives in Congress tells quite a different story, to wit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Democratic vote | 170,878 |
| Total Radical vote | 170,446 |
| Democratic majority | 432 |

Whence this discrepency? A simple investigation will show. Comparing the two total votes, it is ascertained that the total vote for Governor exceeded that for Congressmen, thus:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FOR GOVERNOR. | | |
| Democratic | 170,614 | |
| Radical | 171,575 | 342,189 |
| FOR CONGRESSMEN. | | |
| Democratic | 170,878 | |
| Radical | 170,446 | 341,324 |
| Difference | | 865 |

That these 865 persons, who voted for Governor and refrained from voting for Congressmen were not Democrats is evident from the fact that the Democratic vote for the latter exceeded by 264 that for Governor. They were radicals, as is proved by the fact that in thirty counties which gave a majority for Baker (Republican), the radical strength fell off on the vote for Representatives in Congress, the total decrease being 946 votes. That these were cast by men imported from Illinois and Michigan, and perhaps from other States, does not admit of a doubt. Not that these were the only illegal votes polled by the radicals, but that they were a portion of them is sustained by irrefragible testimony.

The moral of all this is:—

I. That Thomas A. Hendricks received a majority of the legal votes cast in Indiana on the 13th of October.

II. That Conrad Baker, the radical candidate, was not legally elected, and, if allowed to take his seat on the 1st of January, will dishonor himself, his State, his party, and the country.

III. That the Democrats are in a clear majority in Indiana, as is shown by the aggregate vote of each party for Representatives in Congress; and

IV. That the electoral vote of the State can be secured for Seymour and Blair if the Democrats will poll their full vote, and prevent their opponents from polling fraudulent ones.

### Revolutionary Disfranchisement of the Naturalized Citizen.

*From the Washington National Intelligencer.*

During the late election in Pennsylvania, thousands of votes of naturalized citizens were rejected by the Republican judges, although their papers were in the customary form, authenticated by a court of competent jurisdiction. The only reason for this rejection was that these persons were about to vote the Democratic ticket. But the fact was that the inspectors of election undertook to go behind the seal of a competent court. By this outrage, and by the colonization frauds, Pennsylvania was carried for the Republicans by some 9,000 majority.

In New York even a grander fraud was contemplated, the number of naturalizations being, we believe, much larger. The radical press came out boldly and announced what they meant to do. The inspectors were to reject the applicants for registration who bore naturalization papers, or to make such delays that they would not be able to get their names on the list of registration. The gross injustice and illegality of this proceeding were so apparent that Judge Henry E. Davies, a Republican Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, has written a letter declaring that a regular certificate of naturalization, under the seal of the court, is "conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated, and also conclusive evidence that all the preliminaries required by law to establish a right to naturalization have been complied with." In support of this proposition, Judge Davies cites various authorities.

The effect of this opinion is to demonstrate the utter lawlessness of the contemplated proceedings of this faction, and the revolutionary character of what they have done in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Champlain, Attorney-General of the State of New York, gives an opinion which is in substance the same as that of Judge Davies, and even stronger. It is needless to quote it.

By the light of these authorities, and the decision of that eminent and pure jurist, Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, we discover this party, both in Pennsylvania and New York, to be a party of revolution and usurpation, defying the law, and carrying elections by violence and fraud. The question then is, not whether they or the Democratic party meditate a revolution hereafter, but whether the people will submit to a revolution already in progress by ruffians in broadcloth.

Another aspect of this outrage challenges attention. These impediments, utterly illegal, are all thrown in the way of *white* men of the North. At the same this party throws open the ballot to every negro at the South! It does not ask whether they are paupers or not, whether or not they are of "good moral character," or have any intelligence or experience to qualify them for the ballot. In the estimation of this faction the negro is a much superior being to the German or Irish citizen, so much so that in the case of one the Constitution must be violated to give the suffrage, and in the other the law trampled on to deny it. Both objects are dear enough to it to justify revolution by this party now so anxious for "peace." Every naturalized citizen should remember this insult at the polls.

### The Republican Party After the Election.

*From the N. Y. Nation.*

As we go to press, the reports which reach us from all quarters indicate that, although Mr. Dana's chances of election in the Essex district are by no means desperate, General Butler will very likely be successful and the Fifth Massachusetts district unfortunate. What we shall say in the present article is founded on the assumption of that probability, and if the assumption is incorrect, falls to the ground. Assuming, therefore, that General Butler succeeds in defeating Mr. Dana, what effect will the result have, not upon the members of the Butlerite sect of moralists, but upon the Republican party—upon the party which, for the past eight years, has held the reins of government—upon the party which has defeated the South and reconstructed the Union?

With the election of Grant and Colfax, the conflict about slavery, negro suffrage, and reconstruction must come to an end. For this election assures us that there shall be no re-enslavement, that in the States still disorganized the forces of the United States shall be used to the extent of the power of the Executive in protecting citizens at the South, whether black or white, in the exercise of all their rights, political as well as civil, and that the reconstruction acts shall be considered valid by all departments of the Government. More than this, as we have frequently pointed out, cannot be done. Military government of the South for the next twenty years—which, were it only possible, would be by far the best means of fostering the growth of peace there, accompanied as it would be by instruction for the negro and poor white, and affording, as it would, protection to Northern emigrants—is unfortunately totally impossible. Unfortunately all parties are with rare unanimity agreed that the Southern States must, for the future, be left to themselves.

A limit is already set to the Freedmen's Bureau, both by act of Congress and by common consent; and the minor theoretical topics of disagreement between the two parties—as, for instance, the criminality of treason and the question whether the Southern States at the end of the war were in or out of the Union—cannot very well any longer form substantial ground for difference. In other words, the chief points of dispute between Republicans and Democrats will be settled; the war which began forty years ago with the publication of the *Liberator* will have been ended in the complete triumph of the *Liberator's* cause. The Democrats will have been beaten, and the victorious hosts of the Republicans will be looking about them, uncertain in what fields to display their activity.

The Republicans will then find themselves composed of several small parties, different in aims, different in origin, different in destiny. We do not propose to enumerate them all, but some of them are these:—In the first place, the old abolitionists, a party resting its claims to existence solely on the vigor of its conscience; in the second place, what may be called the later school of abolitionists, who began life by believing slavery to be not the most crying evil in America, but who were persuaded sooner or later into admitting that it was; in the third place, the majority of the party, who joined it to put down the Rebellion with the simple feeling of patriotism; in the fourth place, the new negro voters, a body about which almost nothing is known, except that it is a docile body; and, in the fifth place, individual men of ability and distinguished unscrupulousness, who left their old party at the last moment to take sides with the stronger forces, and who are willing to do the same thing again. The fifth class is represented by, if not composed of, General Butler.

The aim of the first class is the reign of "truth," a vague and unsatisfactory aim, because each one of them has his own notions of the proper definition of the word. The aim of the second class is simply good government and the application of the laws of reasoning and the deductions of experience to affairs of state. The third is quite as vague in its views as the first, and quite as much under the influence of its feelings. The object of the fourth is simply to be led to do what will make a tolerable life possible; while the fifth merely desires personal aggrandizement. Four of these classes were united by the war in the pursuit of a common enemy; the termination of the war and reconstruction leave them without any well-defined plan of action. One of them has just been called into existence. Meanwhile, it is necessary to observe that, though four of the classes are divided at hap-hazard into bondholders and non-bondholders, the limits of no one of them coincide with the limits of the bondholding and non-bondholding classes. The negroes, for example, are practically entirely non-bondholding. On the other hand, the Democrats also find their occupation gone, for slavery is abolished and the South is reconstructed. They are demoralized utterly.

Now, one of the two great parties being in a thoroughly disorganized state, and the other being undecided as to its future policy, a question of vital importance arises as to the payment of the debt. It is generally assumed that this question is settled by the announcement by the Democrats of their intention to pay the debt in greenbacks and to tax the bonds, and by the Republican declaration at Chicago that the debt is to be paid in good faith and that repudiation is a national crime. But although we are disposed to agree to the proposition that this might have been so had not the question of electing General Butler been made so prominent and interesting a one, by the refusal of a very large and respectable body of Republicans to support a man pledged to violate the honor of the country, it seems to us more probable that if General Butler is elected the five-twenty question will assume new and alarming proportions. And our reasons are these:—The eyes of intelligent men all over the country are at this moment turned upon the Fifth Massachusetts district as one in which a test case is trying, in which the question how much stretching the Chicago platform will stand is being determined. It must not be forgotten that Butler himself has taken that platform as his, and has, in a letter to the *Tribune*, already long since stated his intention to pay the debt according to "good conscience," a phrase which does not differ essentially from "good faith" but which he interprets in his own peculiar fashion. Again, General Butler is, according to all received authorities, the great (Republican) apostle of the greenback plan.

> "That he who has shan't keep;
> And he shall get who can."

It was General Butler who received it from Pendleton, and who improved and prefaced it. It is known as Butler's policy, and the question is whether Butler can, in the teeth of an active opposition, solely through the advantage which a regular nomination gives him, make the "payment of the debt in good faith" mean "payment of the debt in depreciated currency."

Only two or three State conventions have had the boldness yet to advocate in set terms the payment of the debt in gold and silver coin. Massachusetts has done so; but a vast majority of the States have made platforms which are only verbose amplifications of the maxim that "honesty is the best policy." The great question is, What do you mean by "good faith," and what do you mean by "repudiation?"—and the fact is that the Republican conventions have not generally dared to say what they do mean. Individual Republicans, like Secretary Stanton, have no objection to say what they think. But neither has General Butler. The conduct of Senator Morton shows his prevailing unsteadiness upon this and kindred points. Six months ago he said he was "in favor of one currency for all," and used other expressions from which the public derived the impression that he thought the 5-20s should be paid in greenbacks, and that the currency should be paper. He has recently said that by "one currency" he meant "gold and silver," and that as for the payment of the 5-20s in greenbacks—"Why, gentlemen, breathes there a man with soul so dead," etc. etc. And what will he say six months hence? There never was a time when it was so curiously easy to misunderstand the plainest English words, and to misconceive wholly the political objects of the statesmen. In the ordinary affairs of life, people generally know when other people mean gold and when they mean paper—or iron pyrites, as Mr. Atkinson would say—but in the present position of public affairs, the only thing one can find out, at least from conventions, which are the constituted organs of party expression, the organs of speech, the very tongues of their constituents, is that the love of "honesty," and "good faith," and "honor," and "equity," and "national integrity," and hatred of "baseness," "repudiation," and, let us say, of all other forms of crime, has reached a development that, in any nation so young as this, must be regarded as highly gratifying, of course, but perhaps too precocious. When a great party, by its authorized agents, finds itself able to say nothing about the most important question which will agitate the country for the next generation but this, that it hates "vice," we cannot believe that there is any real union, any settled determination as to the particular form of "vice" which is necessary to attack. Now, has the Republican party irrevocably made up its mind that the 5-20 bonds are to be paid in "gold and silver coin?" Has the Republican party irrevocably made up its mind that the bonds are not to be taxed? Twenty Republicans voted to adopt the report of the committee to which this subject was referred, and this was after the making of the Chicago platform and that manly denunciation of the criminality of such proceedings, of which we hear so much. We believe that in the incoherent mass which will compose the Republican party after the election of Grant, a number of men, sufficiently large to exercise important influence, will be found ready to pay the debt in greenbacks, if only they can find a leader who calls himself Republican. If General Butler goes back to Congress, these men will reason in this way: The convention did not declare in favor of "gold and silver coin," except in a few cases; and in Massachusetts, where the strongest kind of resolutions were passed, they care so little in reality about it, that the chief repudiator of them all, the man who gave repudiation all its energy and living force, is sent back here, after a most active canvass—after a canvass which had its origin in the determination of the best men in the district that the five-twenty question should be made a plain one, and which was headed by one of the ablest men in the country. It is evident that the real power for the next two years is in Mr. Butler's hands to a most dangerous extent. The next Congress will contain more Democrats than the last, and they will vote solidly for repudiation in any form, as they did to tax the bonds in July.

We have discussed the question only as it bears upon the 5-20s; but there are a thousand other ways of bringing about what General Butler has so long advocated and apparently advocates now. For example, a sudden cry may be raised that we are over-taxed, that the corrupt native and the selfish foreign bondholder are forcing us to tax ourselves for their benefit, and ruining the country. Under this plea we might "pass" the semi-annual interest once or twice. Railroads managed by the smaller Butlers do such things with their dividends; why not governments? And surely no one, however inclined he is to suppose that the five-twenty question is really settled, will say that all other schemes of repudiation have been so thoroughly discussed as to preclude the possibility of a swindle. Let us repeat that the Republican party has no settled policy for the years to come after the election of Grant; that both parties are in a loose, disorganized state; that at such moments unscrupulous men have a double power; and that if General Butler goes back to Congress, the party which sends him there will find itself split by the question of the debt into two factions which may never reunite. *Harper's Weekly* said the other day that if the Republican party threw moral principle overboard, the party and the country are doomed. We do not agree as to the country, but we feel very sure about the party.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

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W. F. SCHEIBLE,

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HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS

N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

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218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

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Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

| | |
|---|---|
| *CAPITAL* | $400,000·00 |
| *ACCRUED SURPLUS* | 1,018,893·89 |
| *PREMIUMS* | 1,184,846·20 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS. | INCOME FOR 1867 |
| $33,693·22 | $350,000·00. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
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Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
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Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.

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The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

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JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.

No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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S. Morris Wain,
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J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne,
Charles Spencer.

1o 24stm3m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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David Lewis,
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Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 2

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

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No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, MAKERS,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS

In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail. 5 29

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,

NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

8 15 FREE GALLERY.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. [illegible]

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 11

## *NEWS SUMMARY.*

### City Affairs.

—There were 58 foreign and 5712 coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during October.

—Professor J. F. Flagg delivered a lecture last night before the Philadelphia Dental College.

—Work has been commenced on the new and extensive market house at Market and Fortieth streets.

—The Weccacoe Hose Company, of Camden, paraded in this city yesterday with their new steamer.

—Margaret Garner, for the larceny of a gold watch and chain from Bernard Fickerville, was committed by Alderman Beitler yesterday.

—Thomas F. Middleton, for committing an assault and battery upon a boy named Daniel Stewart, has been held to answer by Recorder Givin.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Invincibles was held last night, when addresses were made by President McMichael, William L. Fox, and others.

—Five barrels of contraband whisky were seized yesterday by Detective Heilman on Sepviva street, near Thompson, and the same officer made a seizure of whisky at a rectifying house on Second street, near New.

—The Democracy held a meeting last night at the Headquarters, Ninth and Arch streets, and passed resolutions censuring Justice Read and Judge Brewster for their just and able decisions. The rulings of these gentlemen are bitter pills for the *Democrats* to swallow.

—The will of Frederick Schober, admitted to probate, contains the following bequests:—Orphans' Home and Asylum for the aged and infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Germantown, $500; the Pennsylvania Bible Society, $500; American Sunday School Union, $300.

—Joseph Fletcher, residing at No. 703 Swanson street, severely injured by a shaft falling on him; James Brooke, living at No. 1415 Pine street, two fingers cut off by a sewing machine; Robert McMullen, wrist broken by a fall; and Andrew Golden, accidentally stabbed, were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

—Samuel Miller, for misdemeanor in office as an inspector in the Fifth division of the Twentieth ward, on last election, has been held to answer by Alderman Beitler. The allegation is that he deposited a vote in the ballot-box when the judge had decided the vote to be illegal.

—The annual session of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery was commenced yesterday. The report for the last session shows that the students numbered 78, of all nationalities, and the graduates 33 two of whom were fifteen years' students. The patients visiting the clinics were 3966, of whom 2750 were operated upon.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company was held yesterday. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—President, Collin Colket; Managers, C. Colket, J. J. Woodward, J. Warner Johnson, S. Morris Waln, W. H. Stingluff, William Musser, I. V. Williamson, Joseph Swift, William Harmar, Charles Ellis, William H. Hart, Joseph Perot; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Dougherty; General Superintendent, W. S. Wilson.

—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Commission of the P. E. Church was held yesterday in St. Luke's Church. The annual report was read, showing that at the beginning of the school year twenty-five teachers were sent out to seven different places, who, during the winter, reported an aggregate of over eighteen thousand pupils, as follows: Petersburg, Va., 17 teachers, 497 scholars; Halifax, 2 teachers, 168 scholars; Norfolk, 4 teachers, 487 scholars; Rippon Hall, 1 teacher, 44 scholars; Fernandina, Fla., 2 teachers, 90 scholars; Lake City, 2 teachers, 200 scholars; Louisville, Ky., 5 teachers, 289 scholars. In April, a school was opened at Frankfort, Ky., with 2 teachers and 98 scholars. Before the meeting adjourned an election for officers took place.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133⅞.

—Public debt statement to-morrow.

—Snow in New York yesterday morning.

—Washington is excited over the elections.

—Department business at the capital is suspended.

—Foreign and coastwise arrivals at this port last month, 5172.

—General Rousseau thinks he can prevent any further outrages in New Orleans.

—Two thousand special deputies have been sworn in for duty to-day in Brooklyn.

—Albert Head, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth Iowa District, has resigned.

—The election polls opened in New Jersey, this morning, at seven o'clock, and close at seven P. M.

—A fire in Fifty-second street, New York, yesterday morning, caused a loss in property of $10,000.

—Memphis is excited about the election. Look out for more murders from that place to-morrow morning.

—Pike's Opera House, in New York, it is reported, has been purchased by the Erie Railway Company for $850,000.

—United States Marshal Murray, it is said, has appointed two thousand specials to preserve the peace in New York to day.

—General Joshua T. Owen has returned from New Hampshire, where he has been doing "Boy in Blue" service for Grant and Colfax.

—The Alabama Legislature met yesterday, but as there was not a quorum in either house, the members adjourned over until this morning.

—The Scandinavian, from Chicago for Oswego, N. Y., with twelve thousand bushels of wheat, went ashore on Saturday, off Port Rowan, Canada, and sank. Crew were saved.

—$23,735,282 50 in coin were sent from the Treasury Department yesterday to pay, at different points, the semi-annual interest on the registered and coupon 5-20 bonds, due the 1st inst.

—General McDowell has invited, or rather requested, all United States officers from other commands who may be in New York city at present to attend at his headquarters to-day. He evidently anticipates trouble with Seymour's friends.

—The "Blue Hen's Chickens," last evening, held a grand and closing campaign demonstration in honor of Grant and Colfax. They expect to redeem Delaware at this election, and thus abolish the "stocks," "whipping-posts" and other relics of barbarism which have so long disgraced the State.

—Cumberland county ought to belong to Virginia, Georgia or Mississippi, since Republicans cannot hold meetings within its boundaries without being attacked, or without there being a Hampton-Forrest effort made to throw a train from the track for the purpose of killing or disabling Union soldiers.

—Bloodshed may be looked for to-day in Memphis first, New Orleans second, Mobile third, and other parts of the South, while Seymour's "friends" in New York, under the direction of Mayor Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are expected to "do their duty" in preventing loyal men from voting.

### Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British Government has declined to recognize the rights claimed by the Hudson Bay Company in the territory between Canada and the Pacific Ocean.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The riots which occurred in Rotterdam on Saturday were not of a political character. A quarrel arose between the citizens and the police; the latter were overpowered, when troops were sent from the Hague to restore order. A severe contest took place in the streets between the troops and the people. Three men were killed and about a hundred wounded. Up to this morning sixty arrests of parties implicated in the riot have been made. The city is now quiet, under the guardianship of the military.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—A decree will soon be issued making a reduction in the numbers of the standing army.

Dissensions have broken out among the members of the Democratic party.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree sanctioning the holding of public meetings in places where the people have pronounced for the Government.

The city of Barcelona desires to proclaim Espartero King of Spain in case the Cortes should pronounce in favor of a monarchy.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The *Moniteur* to-day, editorially, reminds journals which have been in the habit of criticizing the Government that such a course is forbidden.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The Government has received information, which is published in the *Gaceta*, which states that several skirmishes had taken place between the troops and insurrectionists, in all of which the troops were successful. All the disturbances have been confined to the localities in which they first broke out, and the number of revolutionists are diminishing.

The troops had stormed the town of Bicana, and defeated the insurrectionists, causing them to flee. The General commanding the Oriental Department reports that Colonel Quivos met and defeated the insurgents between the towns of Baire and Jignani, killing thirteen and capturing many arms and horses.

The sugar market is quiet; several plantations yesterday and to-day commenced grinding.

A heavy storm from the northeast is expected.

The steamer Maryland sailed this morning.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

### The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Warrants for $23,735,382·50 in coin passed the Treasury Department to-day, and were sent to various points, for payment of the matured semi-annual interest on registered and coupon 5-20s, which fell due on the 1st instant.

Albert Head, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Iowa district, has tendered his resignation.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

### Destructive Conflagration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A fire this morning, in Fifty-second street, caused a loss of $10,000. The Mott estate loses $3000; Mr. Roebuck, $1000; and Charles Williams $1000.

### Trouble Anticipated To-morrow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—3 P. M.—Sheriff O'Brien has sworn in 5000 special deputies to enforce Mayor Hoffman's proclamation, and this has caused much excitement in the city.

### From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—An important seizure of smuggled goods was made here on Saturday, consisting of two hundred cases of gin, brandy, and wine; four seven-fourth casks of brandy and two pipes of gin.

## *MARINE TELEGRAPH.*

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..........6 32 MOON RISES..........7 44

SUN SETS..........4 54 HIGH WATER..........4 00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| Pereire | Havre | New York | Oct. 10 |
| Britannia | Glasgow | New York | Oct. 16 |
| Celia | London | New York | Oct. 17 |
| Germany | Liverpool | Quebec | Oct. 17 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 20 |
| Manhattan | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 20 |
| C. of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 21 |
| England | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 21 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| C. of Cork | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 3 |
| Holsatia | New York | Hamburg | Nov. 3 |
| China | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 4 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 4 |
| Palmyra | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 5 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 7 |
| Britannia | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 7 |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 11 |
| City of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 14 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | Nov. 14 |
| Hibernia | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 14 |
| Celia | New York | London | Nov. 14 |
| Java | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 18 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Nov. 5 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Nov. 6 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Nov. 7 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | Nov. 10 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Nov. 14 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

### CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Darling, Libby, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Clytie, Low, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Lilly, Francis, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr A. R. Lemon, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, New London, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Bristol, R. I., do.
Schr Sarah Cobb, New Bedford, do.
Schr E. S. Trisden, Chase, Charleston, do.
Schr Ruth M. Baker, Loring, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

### ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Left lying at Smithville schrs George H. Mills and L. A. Van Brunt for New York. Above the Cross Ledge saw schr Abbie, of Yarmouth, at anchor, lumber laden; above the Buoy, on the Middle, a foreign barque and brig Maria Wheeler, bound up; off Morris Liston's, ship Thomas Harward, from Liverpool, bound up; below Marcus Hook, schr Izetta, lumber laden, bound up.

Schr Izetta, Coombs, 20 days from Satilla, Ga., with 180 000 feet lumber to Patterson & Lippincott; vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

### MEMORANDA.

Ship Anna, Nielson, for Philadelphia, entered out at London, 17th ult.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, from Grimsby for Philadelphia, at Deal, 10th inst.

Ship Betty (N. G.) Nutnorn, hence for Hamburg, off Dungeness, 16th ult.

Barque Wilhelmine, Rhetz, from London, at Deal 7th September, for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th ult. lat. 42, long. 59 30.

Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, hence for Boston, was spoken 30th ult. 40 miles SE of the Highlands.

Brig L. H. Kimball, at Navassa 10th ult. loading for Philadelphia.

Brig ——, bound to Philadelphia, was seen 23d ult. lat. 30 long. 91 25.

Schrs Star, Crowell, from Boston; Corene, Kennie, from Providence; Charles S. Hulse, Neal, from do.; Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, from do.; Florence, Peckham, from Norwich, and Nightingale, Beebe, from New London, all for Philadelphia, at New York 31st ultimo.

Schrs A. Kean, Robinson, hence for Providence, and G. W. Kirk, Conklin, hence for Boston, at New York 1st inst.

Schrs John Price, Nickerson; Sophia Ann, Davis; and John Stockman, Price, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.

Schr Murney, Murney, sailed from Washington, D. C., 31st ult. for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 20th ult.

Schrs N. W. Magee, Ketchum; Trade Wind, Corson; C. Kienzle, Adams; Susan, Sears; Aid, Smith; V. Sharp, Sharp; and A. V. Bergen, Thompson, hence, at Boston 31st ult.

Schr S. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston, 31st ult.

Schr George Twibill, Frame, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 31st ult.

Schrs Morning Light, Reading RR. No. 46, Maria Jane, Jones, and American Eagle, Ramsey, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.

Schr Henry Hartean, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult.

Schr George S. Reppiler, Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 30th ult.

Schr Virginia, McFadden, hence, at Portland 29th ultimo.

Schrs G. W. Hogan, Middleton, and J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, hence, at Richmond 31st ult.

Schr Elizabeth E. Warren, from Providence, and Reading RR. No. 77, Ryan, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.

Schrs Decatur Oakes, Berry; Lizzie Frambes; Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchinson; and J. O'Donahue, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 31st ult.

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As the tide of improvement tends northward,
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FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,

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No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, or at No. 1326 GIRARD Avenue, where any information will be given by
10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

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MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
*Messrs. Herring & Co.*

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc. etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

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9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
At Philadelphia, Oct. 26, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS H. EDSON, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
10 27tu3t No. 740 SANSOM Street.

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First time of
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard.)
Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with
AN ENTIRELY NEW OPERATIC TROUPE.
MAD'LLE IRMA..........as..........BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC..........as..........BARBE BLEUE
GRAND CHORUS OF 35 TRAINED VOICES.
POWERFUL ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS.
COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE.
MAD'LLE DE ROSA, PREMIERE DANSEUSE.
ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
Combining to produce the most
PERFECT MISE EN SCENE
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Leader of the Orchestra..........M. E. COLONNE
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
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ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.)
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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
YOUTHFUL AND POPULAR
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SOPHIE, IRENE, and JENNIE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
LA BELLE HELENE.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
THIS EVENING
the performance will commence with the English rendition of
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To conclude with the ever popular Farce of
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MISS IRENE
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will introduce their
DOUBLE CLOG DANCE.
During the week will be presented, for the first time in this city,
BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY—MATINEE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 3,
Third and Last Week of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME!
Eighth Night of the new Romantic Drama entitled
F; OR, BRANDED,
embodying scenes in London and Paris; also the
WILD LIFE OF THE GIPSY TRIBES.
Mr E. L. DAVENPORT in Five Characters.
In rehearsal, the Romantic Nautical Drama of
THE PILOT.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT AS LONG TOM COFFIN

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8.
MRS. JOHN DREW AND NEW PIECE,
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
first time, with new scenery,
HE'S GOT MONEY
MRS. JOHN DREW..........as..........MAUD HILLARY
Aided by the full Company.
After which a favorite Comedietta—Miss F. Davenport, Hemple, etc.
Monday, Nov. 9—THE LANCASHIRE LASS, with every scene new, and great cast.

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Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
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IRELAND AS IT WAS.
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The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
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Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
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S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue,
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The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 3

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

### Have You Done Your Duty?

THE polls opened this morning at seven o'clock, and will close when the clock strikes six. If any of our readers have not deposited a ballot in favor of perpetual Union and lasting Peace, when these words fall under their eyes, let them hasten to perform that sacred duty, if it is not too late. The most prolific source of bad government, and all the burdens and ills which spring from it, is the apathy of citizens who are entitled to the franchise. If the class thus affected were the most ignorant, and those who have the least at stake, the result would not be so disastrous. But, as a rule, such people are most jealous of their political privileges, and seldom if ever neglect an opportunity to participate in the choice of their rulers. It is the order-loving citizen, the large property-owner, the man who by education and instinct is capable of casting an intelligent vote, that usually neglects the performance of his duty at the polls. Frequently he has good cause for so doing. The candidates presented by both of the great political parties are not always such as inspire these men with confidence and respect, and the general character of the persons into whose hands has fallen the machinery of party organizations is calculated frequently to deter the better class of our citizens from participating in political movements. No such objection can possibly come between the voter and his privileges as a citizen to-day. But one issue is presented in this State—Grant, the conqueror of the Rebellion and the advocate of Peace, is arrayed against Seymour, the friend of rioters and the sympathizer with Rebellion. The latter was nominated by a convention in which Clement L. Vallandigham and Wade Hampton were the leading spirits; the name of the former was placed before the people by the people themselves. Political trickery and political demagogues ruled the Tammany Convention; political trickery and political demagogues had no footing in the grand uprising which again placed Grant at the head of the Army of the Union. In voting for the Greatest Captain of the Age, no man need sacrifice his self-respect or imperil his standing before the world. If you have not done your duty, do it without further delay, if the hour which decides the fate of the nation has not struck.

### On Which Side is the Almighty?

JUST before the October elections Mr. George H. Pendleton, despite the exigencies of the canvass at home, made a tour through Illinois, enacting the *rôle* of a prophet. During the delivery of his speech at Springfield, and while enumerating the States which Horatio Seymour is to carry to-day, his omission of Illinois was loudly protested against by one of his more sanguine auditors. Said Mr. Pendleton, in response, "Yes, and if God will give us the power, Illinois, too!"

Will God give them the power? Will the Almighty entrust to the tender mercies of the Democratic party the future of this great republic and the permanent welfare of the human race throughout the world? These questions cannot be answered till the hour of six has struck. But the man who has faith in humanity; who advocates liberty and equality for all, because he demands liberty and equality for himself; who believes in the justice and mercy of God, and in the immutability of the laws by which the Creator governs our race; who has read and pondered over the history of the world and of our own country in particular—cannot question the result. American history, especially, is made radiant by the hand of the Great Ruler. The foundation of our nationality was marked by many striking instances of the oversight of a Divine Providence. All through the Colonial period the hand of God was visible. The Revolutionary war, by which we were ushered into the sisterhood of nations, was filled with marvellous interpositions of a Power above that of mortal man. And finally, when the great stain upon our escutcheon, which was suffered to grow blacker and deeper with the lapse of years, became so black and deep that the name of our Liberty was made a byword and a reproach among the peoples of the earth, the greatest calamity that could befall a nation—the scourge of civil war—was visited upon us by the same controlling Power. Throughout the terrific conflict which ensued, the hand of God was still visible. If the loyal army been suffered to march from the Federal capital to the Gulf in sixty days, as Mr. Seward professed to believe that it would, the Union restored would have been but a Union in name, and Liberty would have remained a reproach to us. If victory had perched upon our banners from the outset, the fetters of an oppressed race would have been rivetted more tightly, their bondage made more supreme and galling than before, and the seeds of dissension and strife smothered but for a time. The crime of the nation had been too high-handed, the hypocrisy of our people had been too defiant, to be atoned for by a petty scourging by the red hand of war. So step by step we were led through the fiery furnace; little by little we were purged from our great guilt; inch by inch we battled down treason; and at last, after the most desolating warfare of the century, Grant received the sword of Lee at Appomattox, and Sherman tumbled into ruins the rotten fabric of despotism in his triumphant march to the sea.

And now, shall all this blood, and toil, and woe go for naught except to form the framework of history? Shall the tribulations of the nation be in vain? Shall the fruits of victory be surrendered? We have faith in humanity; we advocate liberty and equality for all, as we demand it for ourselves; we believe in the justice and mercy of God, and in the immutability of the laws by which He governs our race and controls the destinies of nations; and we answer—No! This day's ordeal is the last to which the nation will be subjected; this day's battle is the closing one in the contest with slavery and treason; this day's victory is the final triumph of the cause of justice, liberty, and truth! We can doubt the result no more than we can doubt the setting of the sun this day upon a people struggling to be free and just to all their fellow men.

### A British Opinion of Reverdy.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON'S after-dinner performances since he has been in England as the representative of the United States Government, and the happy and forgiving state of mind which he has exhibited towards Laird, the Alabama builder, and other British Copperheads, has not only disappointed all the expectations which were formed with regard to him, but sensible men of all opinions see that his indiscreet course is likely to bring about the very state of things which he seems most anxious to avoid, by arousing and strengthening the anti-British feeling which exists in this country. It is useless to deny the fact that the people of the United States do not and never have loved England, and the conduct of the British Government and ruling classes during the Rebellion has intensified our dislike. We are anxious to avoid a rupture with that country, however, and would consider a war as a very great misfortune; but there is a resolute determination in all sections of this Republic, and among all classes of society, to hold the British Government to a strict account for the depredations committed by the Alabama. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's hand-shakings with Laird, and his hobnobbings with the British sympathizers with the Rebellion, have brought out an expression of opinion on this subject which is emphatic and unmistakable. The most intelligent organs of British opinion see very plainly that Mr. Johnson has perpetrated a blunder of the most gigantic dimensions, and that those who have been patronizing him in England with a view of obtaining a settlement of the points of disagreement between the two countries most favorable to their own side of the question have overreached themselves. The New York *Albion*, the organ of British opinion in this country, and usually more British than the British themselves in its discussion of questions at issue between the two countries, takes the following correct and sensible view of Minister Johnson's conduct:—

> "Time and the pressure of many a political difficulty have combined to overlay and smother up, as it were, the irritation hereupon that once possessed far and wide the people of this country. Mr. Johnson's overstraining of his points will, we apprehend, bring about its revival; nay, we are sorry to perceive, through the medium of the press, that this result is already wrought out in an unpromising degree."

Mr. Johnson will need all the "Christian resignation" he can command to bear up against the censures which his indiscretions call forth from all quarters; and if he has any remnants of the common sense which we once gave him credit for, he will give an exhibition of it by packing his carpet-bag and coming home as soon as possible, before he does more mischief.

CONGRESSMEN TO BE ELECTED.—Amid the excitement of a Presidential contest we have forgotten that a Congressional election takes place in nearly all the States of the Union, and that on it hangs the complexion of the next House of Representatives. There have been elected only about seventy members of the lower house, so that its complexion is left to the States voting to-day. From the indications there can be no doubt but that the Republican party will maintain its two-thirds majority, and that, with the President in unison with them, the wheels of government, so long working inharmoniously, will at last run smoothly.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW," noted for its hostility to the North, is forced by considerations of fairness to state the fearful Camilla tragedy, and from its article the following paragraph is taken:—

> "In a riot which lately occurred at a small town in Georgia, a body of negroes, who had been instigated by two or three white demagogues to hold a political meeting, were attacked and maltreated by the inhabitants of the place with extreme ferocity. The Legislature of the same State, elected under the new Constitution, has, in direct violation of the avowed intention of Congress, expelled all its members who were tainted with negro blood. The premature reaction will make the triumph of the Republican candidate for the Presidency certain, and the disturbances in Georgia will be restrained by a renewed military occupation."

VOTE AT ONCE.—The polls close at six o'clock. From five to six there is always a crowd, so that at the hour of closing it is rare that some one is not excluded. See that you are not of that number.

BEFORE YOU DINE to-day vote for Grant. In years to come, if you have not done so, you will regret your mistake in opposing the greatest general of the age.

CHALLENGE every doubtful voter. About the hour of six is the time when the Democracy try to run in the fraudulent votes. Watch them!

### The Privilege of Voting.

IT is a grand thing to be an American citizen. It is a privilege of which any one might well be proud. It is a dignity which shields a man from wrong and oppression, makes him an equal in the decision of the national policy, and ennobles him, as the order of the Golden Fleece ennobled the aristocrat of the fifteenth century. It is only on such days as the present that the full value of the right of citizenship can be appreciated. It may be held to be a small matter to have a voice in the election of a county clerk. But the value of the right of suffrage is fully realized when, as to-day, the people are enabled to decide who will be the President and who the Vice-President of the United States.

We believe that this privilege is considered sacred, and will be to-day enjoyed by every one to whom it belongs. We do not envy, we cannot respect, the man who will remain away from the polls when he has a right to be there, and has a duty to perform by making his influence as a good citizen felt. We would urge upon all our readers who have not voted that the national life is only preserved by the intervention and personal interest of all good citizens. That State alone is safe in whose welfare all take an interest. That citizen alone is worthy of the protection of the State who does his duty in her management by seeking to promote that line of policy which his judgment approves. The *duty* of voting is not a partisan one. All owe it to themselves to engage in it, and in this light we believe many will go to the polls to-day, and act not as partisans but as patriots.

Viewing, then, this privilege in the light of a patriotic duty, we call on all good citizens to vote for Grant, and vote at once. It is something which twenty years from now they will be proud of. The old men among us who voted for General Jackson look upon it as the crowning political event of their individual lives. The same satisfaction with which they view this event will be felt, only ten times intensified, by the men who to-day vote for the hero of the war, the patriot citizen, and unrivalled soldier, the greatest captain of the age.

## THE SOUTH.

### What Southerners Mean by Accepting the Situation.

Ex-Governor Watts, of Alabama, has written a letter discussing the binding force of the oath in that State under the new Constitution. In that letter he says:—

Under this Constitution we have a right to change it, and to take the steps pointed out in it to change it. To attempt to change it would not, therefore, be a violation of the oath, either legally or morally. Under it we have the power to deprive any person of rights, provided we do not do so "on account of color, race, or previous condition."

In saying we "accept the civil and political equality of all men," do we declare that all men are equal in civil and political rights? No; we simply "accept" it—that is, we acquiesce in the results of the war. Did we, who believed in the right of a State to secede, have our opinions changed by the events of the war? No! We were overpowered by the arms of the United States, and we "accepted" as one of the truths settled by the arbitrament of the sword that a State has no right to secede. Did we change our opinions as to the power of Congress, or the President by proclamation, to abolish slavery? No; we agreed to "accept" the abolition of slavery as one of the facts settled by the arbitrament of the sword. We took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. Did we violate our oath by accepting and acquiescing in the destruction of the Confederate Constitution and Government? I apprehend no one would so contend. So we "accept" the civil and political equality of all men. How long? Only until we have power to change this Constitution, which declares it—only so long as this Constitution is binding on us. By its own terms we have a right "at all times" to change it in the mode itself declares.

How long do we agree not to deprive one class of men, "on account of color, race, or previous condition," of privileges and immunities enjoyed by any other class of men? Only so long as this Constitution is binding on us—only until we can change it by exercising "the inherent right of every free people to change their form of government," which right we can exercise "at all times," in the mode prescribed by the Constitution itself. * * *

Very respectfully, yours, T. H. WATTS.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,
NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H BOKER,
11 3 7t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and taking order on the present state of the Company.

A. L. MASSEY,
11 3 7t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12t* THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street 10 12 1m

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 4 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 3 stuth 1m*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. [illegible]

## DIVIDENDS.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable on demand.

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
11 3 3t* Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11 3 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.

11 3 3t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 3 6t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11 3tuths3t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

11 3 3 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 3 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

11 3 6t F. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

11 3 2t WM H. SHELMERDINE, Vice-President.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., and TWO PER CENT extra, payable on demand, free of taxes.

11 3 6t J. WIEGAND, JR., Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 3, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

11 3 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of tax, payable on demand.

11 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION!

Remember! Remember!
The Third of November!
Again we are called to vote:
Remember! Remember!
It's cold in November,
You need a good, thick, warm coat.

Remember! Remember!
The Third of November.
GREAT BROWN HALL is open all day,
It's verily funny
How little money
Good folks for good garments need pay.

Crowd on to the polls,
Ye patriot souls;
Right early deposit your votes;
Then crowd to our HALL,
In good spirits all,
And examine our fine WINTER COATS!

When we offer a fellow-citizen a Coat, we generally offer him Pants and Vest at the same time, and he takes the whole rig. Now the winds begin to blow, and it feels like snow, you not only need to vote, but you want stout Pants, Vest, and Coat.

GREAT SUPPLY!
COME AND BUY!

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

## FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

**FAMILY FLOUR,**
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
**J. EDWARD ADDICKS,**
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—
WILLIS P. HAZARD
invites the attention of bookbuyers to his very extensive collection of
CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS,
embracing all classes of
Literature, and particularly superbly Illustrated and Fine Art Works. History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, Standard and Miscellaneous Works. Early Printed Books, etc.
Priced Catalogues gratis on application.
Entire Libraries purchased for cash.
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6§ No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DORA'S STEWARDSHIP—Half bound, 28 cents; muslin 35 cents. A story that pleasantly inculcates the duty of self-denial.

FRANCES LESLIE; or, The Prayer Divinely Taught. Muslin 70 cents.

LIFE TRUTHS—"With Thee is the Fountain of Life." Square 12 mo., half bound, 50 cents; cloth, 60 cents; cloth gilt, 95 cents.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
11 2 3t No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

**WHITE GRAPES.**

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES
In Splendid Clusters.
THE FINEST SEEN HERE IN FIFTEEN YEARS.
Only 60 Cents Per Pound.
**SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,**
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

## DRY GOODS.

NOW OPENING
AT
THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE.

HANDSOME NEW WINTER CLOAKINGS,
EUGENIE VELOURS,
ASTRACHANS, and
SEAL SKINS,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
AT
THE BEE-HIVE
Is now fully supplied with the best assortment of
LADIES' RICH FURS
Ever exhibited, ranging in price
From $5 to $500 the Set.

**J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,**
THE BEE-HIVE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
10 31 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

**STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,**
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

LINEN DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Together with our large stock of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, CRASH, ETC.

**JOHN W. THOMAS,**
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
**JOSEPH H. THORNLEY**

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

**JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,**
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

**STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER**
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.

**EYRE & LANDELL,**
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuthsSm HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

## DRY GOODS.

**E. R. LEE,**
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY FROM AUCTION.

50 pieces EXTRA HEAVY AND EXTRA FINE STRIPE POPLINS, 38 and 45 cents; cost over 60 to import.

FINE DOUBLE WIDTH FRENCH POPLINS, 88 cents and $1.

HANDSOME SILK EPINGLINES,

SUPERB BLACK BIARRITZ CLOTH. HEAVY 6-4 SERGE CLOTHS FOR SUITS.

**Black Silks! Black Silks!**

BLACK SILKS FOR SUITS, $1·87, $2·00, $2·25.

HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2·75, and $3.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS $1·50 to $5.

CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN THE MARKET.

SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS.

100 dozen FALL COLORS KID GLOVES from auction $1·10.

Also, GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

20 dozen Men's Real Kid, Dark Colors, $1·25.

Job lot Gents' White Doe Gloves, $1.

A splendid line of Ladies' Merino Hosiery.

Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs. Great Bargains.

Men's Colored Border Hdkfs. 37, 45 and 50 cents.

Genuine Balbriggan Hosiery, very low.

Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs., a specialty.

LOMET AND ALL WOOL FLANNELS in variety.

CANTON FLANNELS, Bleached and Brown.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Underwear.

Black Alpacas, cheapest in the city.

50 pieces Merrimac Calicoes, 12½ cents.

4-4 English Chintzes (Hoyle's) 25 and 31 cents.

100 pieces 6-4 FRENCH SHEER MULL, for Evening Dresses 37½ cents to $1. Cost double. Only 10 yards in a dress.

**Velveteens! Velveteens!**

VELVETEENS FROM AUCTION.
VELVETEENS, ALL SHADES.
VELVETEENS, HANDSOME BROWNS.
VELVETEENS, ELEGANT BLACKS.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, BEST IN THE MARKET.
PONSON'S BEST VELVETS.

Housekeeping Goods, a Full Line.

Damask Table Linens, extra heavy.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc. etc.

**Dress Goods! Dress Goods!**

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS TO REDUCE STOCK.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS CLOSING OUT.

**E. R. LEE,**
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
10 31stu2t PHILADELPHIA.

**HAMRICK & COLE,**
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
OPENED TO-DAY FROM YESTERDAY'S SALES,
HEAVY SICILIAN POPLINS,
DOUBLE WIDTH,
Brown, Blue, Purple, Green, and Wine Colors,
At 44 Cents, Cost 65 to Import.
Also, 25 PIECES HEAVY POPLINS,
Paris Stripes, all colors, at 33 cents, cost 42 cents to land.
ALSO, ONE LOT
DOUBLE WIDTH SERGES,
37½ cents, cost 60 cents.
ALSO, ONE LOT
VERY RICH SILK SERGES,
Most Desirable Colorings, at $1·50, less than cost to import.

**HAMRICK & COLE,**
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
10 29 thstu3t PHILADELPHIA.

**COOPER & CONARD,**
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

SILK VELVET CLOAKS.
SILK VELVET SACQUES.
VELVETEEN JOCKEYS.
VELVETEEN SACQUES.
BROWN VELOUR SACQUES.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS.
CHINCHILLA SACQUES.
CHINCHILLA JOCKEYS.
PURPLE CLOAKS.
PLAIN CLOAKS.
RICHLY TRIMMED SACQUES.
WHITE OPERA CLOAKS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS.
WATERPROOF WALKING SUITS.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
1000 SHAWLS $1·00 to $75·00. [9 26fstu3mrp

**J. A. SOUTHWICK,**
No. 17 South EIGHTH Street,
BELOW MARKET.

Has now open one of the most complete stocks of

Ladies' Dress Goods and Shawls

Ever opened on EIGHTH STREET, which he is offering at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. 10 31 6t

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

**GEORGE FRYER,**
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 1mrp

FOR SALE.—ONE VERY SUPERIOR Watch, made by Charles Frodsham, No. 84 Strand, London. (Price, $300.) Apply No. 133 S. ELEVENTH Street. 10 31 3t*

## NEW YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1868.

A curious

SUIT FOR TRESPASS

has just occurred in Hudson City. Last summer a son of Mr. James R. Knapp died, and the services of Mr. Henry Stiff, undertaker, were procured, the stipulation being that the coffin was to be of black walnut. When the time came to settle, Mr. Knapp refused to come down with the stamps, on the ground that this stipulation had not been complied with. Finally both parties agreed to open the grave on August 12. Previous to this, however, the astute Stiff persuaded the sexton to open it privately and clip off a piece of the coffin.

This clipped-off piece, which was of black walnut, he presented in triumph to Knapp, who refused to believe that it was part of the coffin. Stiff thereupon sued for his money, and Knapp thereupon sued for trespass and recovered $15 damage.

Something very much like a

MURDER

has transpired over in Jersey City, although it is very nearly a week since the suspicious circumstances connected with it took place. At that time a Democratic procession was in progress there, and one Christopher Nugent, of Newark, aged nineteen, was one of the observers. The last witness at the Coroner's inquest, which was held on Sunday, testified that he had seen Nugent lying insensible, bruised, and bleeding, near engine house No. 7, on Wednesday evening. A party of ruffians, drunk and disorderly, had been arrested on the previous evening near where Nugent was found, and it is suspected that the homicide or homicides will be found among them.

THE ELECTION RETURNS

of each district will be sent through the police telegraph on election night, and as soon as the returns have been received complete on any one ticket, the total vote in this city and county on that will be telegraphed to all the station houses for the information of the citizens.

After this work has commenced, however, no questions concerning the election will be answered at the Central office.

All of which is by order of Superintendent Kennedy.

MAYOR HOFFMAN

has printed a proclamation commencing with a very short sentence and ending with a very long one.

The gist of it is, that he offers a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any one charged with a violation of the election laws of this State, or with interfering with any voter's right as an elector.

Saturday night's

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE,

consisting of German Republicans, was a beautiful, solid, and impressive demonstration.

The Germans threw aside their phlegm, and were afire with all the nerve and *verve* of the genuine American.

General John C. Fremont, wife, son, and daughter, were on the platform.

General Fremont made the speech of the evening, and created great enthusiasm by the remark that German bayonets had made a bulwark on the Mississippi against the shock of the Rebellion.

The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against

BENJAMIN B. ROSENBERG,

who, as soon as Commissioner Osborn had rendered his decision requiring Rosenberg to renew his bail in $10,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, was arrested on another similar charge, in which an examination was waived and the bail fixed at $5000.

Afterwards the Commissioner reduced the aggregate amount of the bail in the two cases to $10,000.

As soon as this had been given Rosenberg was rearrested on a bench-warrant, indictments having been in the meantime found against him in both cases, and his bail consequently cancelled.

In these three cases, nine certificates had been obtained, and Judge Blatchford, before whom he was taken, decided in fixing the bail to require $1500 for each certificate, or $13,500 in all.

The work of

REGISTRATION

has been proceeding bravely.

During the four days of registration in Brooklyn and this city, about 240,000 names were registered, and there were numerous arrests for violation of the law.

THE NEW YORK Y. M. C. A.

is going to have a handsome edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid on Saturday afternoon, at the intersection of Fourth avenue with Twenty third street.

The lot on which the building is to stand brought $142,000. The building itself is to cost $300,000.

I hear nothing about billiard-saloons or bowling-saloons, but there are to be a library, a picture-gallery, a hall seating 1300 people, parlors, reception-rooms, artists' studios with bedrooms attached, and a number of other arrangements befitting a society of Christian young men. A courtyard and a gymnasium are two of the new features.

The congregation of the Church of

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO

worshipped for the first time, on Sunday, in their new edifice, at the corner of Livingston street and Sydney place.

As yet, in its very incomplete and inclement state, the church is principally remarkable for the beauty of its organ and the bleakness of its pews; and Sunday was certainly not the most comfortable day imaginable to be made *un*comfortable in.

SCOTCH PLAIDS

for ladies' wear are all the go along Broadway.

When they first break upon the astonished sight they look like variegated blankets, and it requires a good deal of moral stamina for the observer to at once seize in the largeness of the idea that they are "the thing."

That idea once digested, the transition is easy by which the introspective mind reverts to childhood's years, and contemplates these female Norvals on the Grampian hills.

In the world of

AMUSEMENTS,

Leotard put in a plea of illness, because there was every certainty of there being a miserable house to greet him on Saturday night. He will not recover until after the election.

N. B.—I know a good many who will *never* recover from the result of the elections.

*Genevieve* is generally discountenanced by the press here as the most salacious spectacle ever presented to the New York public. Meantime the public is pleased, and so I don't think Grau is displeased.

Paris papers, indeed, inform us that Madame Rose Bell, who is the irresistible "Page," is just dead. But then the same mail that brought the paper containing that information brought another, embracing the intelligence that Lydia Thompson had been ill, and unable to appear since her arrival in New York.

A new place of amusement called the Alhambra, and on the plan of the English concert saloons, is soon to be opened at Tammany Hall. Leonard Grover is to be director.

The New York *Herald* thus speaks of Rosenberg's painting of "Long Branch by Moonlight:"

"Rosenberg's painting of 'Long Branch by Moonlight' has passed from his studio into the hands of a purchaser. Mr. Derby has secured it as one of his leading attractions for the gallery of the Derby Athenæum, which he will shortly open. The artist has represented a cool and fresh summer moonlight, with the quick and chafing breeze blowing from the sea and ruffling hair and drapery among the usually thronging visitants of that favorite place of summer resort. The long Western man and the short city one, the fair haired damsel from the East and the chestnut-tressed girl from our own State, the lover and the man of fashion, the soldierly and the business loiter, the laughing maid and the teasing boy, are all mingled in this strangely novel painting in a manner which must stamp the painter not merely as an able artist but as one of decidedly most exceptional talent. The sky and distance—especially the hazy condition of the lower atmosphere—are rendered with a fidelity to nature which is the more remarkable from its being evidenced in a composition which must necessarily take rank as a figure painting. In addition, the whole of the drawing, with very little exception, is very fine, and when its various merits—we ought specially to mention its very palpable relief—are considered, it must command a more detailed and less grudging praise at the hands of the critic than he is ordinarily enabled to give any work in what is, at all events in this country, a comparatively new line of art. We have formerly alluded to it cursorily while it was in progress, and may frankly say that, as a finished production, it exceeds our anticipations, warm as these formerly were, and more than justifies the large price which we understand Mr. Derby paid the artist for it."

ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### "He's Got Money," at the Arch.

A new dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel of "Only a Clod," by Messrs. Maeder and McDonough, was produced at the Arch last evening. This play differs essentially from John Brougham's version of the same story which was produced at the Walnut some five or six months ago, under the title of *Hearts; or, The Serpents of Society*. Of the two dramas that of Mr. Brougham was decidedly the most effective, although the one given at the Arch last evening had the advantage of more elegant scenic appointments and, taking the performance as a whole, better acting. Mr. Brougham's play was not his best work by any means, but he managed to tell the story in an intelligible manner and to combine a number of really striking dramatic situations. This Messrs. Maeder and McDonough have only done to a limited extent in their play of *He's Got Money*, although it is a very fair thing of its kind, and perhaps superior to the majority of dramatized novels, which, as a rule, are the worst affairs in the way of play-writing that we are called upon to witness. In Mr. Brougham's play "Julia Desmond" is, as she is in the novel, a well-drawn and consistent dramatic creation, and a really good part for a capable actress. In *He's Got Money*, "Miss Desmond" promises to amount to something in the first two acts, but after that she is a nonentity, and instead of being the female villain of the piece she develops into the bosom friend of the heroine. In the early stages of the play Miss Price acted this part very well, despite her too deliberate style of elocution, but in the last three acts her opportunities were limited, and she did not appear to the same advantage. The best thing in the play was the eccentric character of "Sigismund Shakespeare Smith," which Mr. Craig performed in very amusing burlesque style. Mr. Craig's "make-up" in this part was a capital thing in its way. Mrs. Drew as "Maud Hillary" acted with her usual spirit and vivacity, and Mr. Barton Hill made a capable representative of "Francis Tredethlyn," the hero of the piece. The other parts were fairly sustained, and the performance passed off smoothly for a first night.

The scene in the third act, where an exchange of papers is made between "Tredethlyn" and "Smith," was very bunglingly managed, however, and in this and a number of other places the drama might be improved by a little careful revision. *He's Got Money* has an interesting plot—or rather the novel from which it is taken has—which is not worked out in the best manner. The authors commence tolerably well, but they appear to have been unable to carry out the ideas suggested in the beginning to legitimate conclusions; and the probabilities are that the play will run its course and then be consigned to the vast limbo of unresurrected dramas, where it will be forgotten amidst a host of others, some better, some worse, but all of about an average quality. Its merits will not entitle it to high commendation, but we can say with justice that much worse dramas have been brought out oftener than we like to think of. The play is nicely put upon the stage, although most of the scenery used is that with which the patrons of the Arch are familiar. A new scene, by Hawthorne, however, in the second act, representing an Elizabethan mansion, is handsome, and is worthy of commendation for its artistic merits.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will appear in their English version of *La Belle Helene* this evening. The farce of *Crossing the Line*, with Miss Irene and Miss Jennie Worrell in a double clog-dance, will be given as an afterpiece. On Monday, Nov. 9, the drama of the *Lancashire Lass* will be brought out.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening in the drama of *F, or Branded*.

The drama of *The Pilot*, in which Mr. Davenport will personate "Long Tom Coffin," is in rehearsal.

AT THE ARCH the new play of *He's Got Money*, with Mrs. Drew as "Maud Hillary," will be performed this evening.

A comedietta, in which Miss Fanny Davenport will appear, will conclude the performance.

On Monday, Nov. 9th, H. J. Byron's drama of the *Lancashire Lass*, will be produced.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an entertaining variety performance this evening.

AT THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, at Horticultural Hall, the following programme will be presented:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Overture—"Zanetta," | D. F. E. Auber |
| 2. "Ich hab'im Traum gewient," (Trombone Solo, performed by G. Boettger.) | M. Kœnig |
| 3. Waltz—"Die Schwalben." | John Strauss |
| 4. Adagio from the First Sinfonie, | Kalliwoda |
| 5. Overture—"Melusine," | Mendelssohn |
| 6. Pilger Chor and Aria, from "Tannhauser," | R. Wagner |
| 7. Galop—"Six in hand," (first time). | Wm. G. Dietrich |

BATEMAN'S combination troupe of French artists will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday next in Offenbach's opera of *Barbe Bleue*. This work will be brought out in the best style, with appropriate scenery, new and elegant costumes, a full orchestra and chorus, and a complete ballet troupe. Mad'lle Irma will appear as "Boulotte" and Mons. Aujac as "Barbe Bleue." Mad'lle La Rosa has been engaged as premier danseuse.

The season is limited to twelve performances, during which *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and *La Belle Helene* will be given in the same style of excellence as heretofore.

MAX MARETZEK, with a combination German and Italian troupe, will commence a season of grand opera at the Academy of Music on Monday, Nov. 30. The troupe includes M'me Agatha States, M'me Johanna Rotter, Miss McCullough, Signori Brignoli, Theodore Habelmann, Giorgio Ronconi, C. Orlandini, Wilhelm Formes, G. B. Antonucci, Joseph Hermanns, N. Barili, and other favorite singers.

## CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Childrens'. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

*Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none—equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,* } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GILT AND WALNUT CORNICES and Mouldings for Curtains; also rich Centre Loops, Fringes and Gimps, at half the prices usually asked for them; also, Lace and Muslin Curtains, very low, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CURTAIN LOOPS, CENTRE TASSELS, Cornices, Fringes, Gimps, etc., at half the usual prices, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE BEDDING,
Spring Mattresses,
Hair Mattresses,
Moss Mattresses,
Husk Mattresses,
Fine Feather Beds,
Superior Bolsters and Pillows,
At PATTEN'S Bedding and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will no employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN desiring new and fashionable clothing is respectfully drawn to the superb stock now open for inspection at No. 824 Chesnut street. CHARLES STOKES & Co.

QUALITY AND STYLE THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS in purchasing clothing for the coming winter—first examine the variety for gentlemen's wear at No. 824 Chesnut street. CHARLES STOKES & Co.

FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING ONLY offered for sale at No. 824 Chesnut street. *Every garment warranted to be as represented.* An immense stock for the fall and winter of 1868 now ready. *Superior workmanship and fair prices,* at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s

PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL: Honey Brook and Harleigh and Lorberry and Locust Mountain Coal; prepared in the best manner at William W. Alter's Coal Depot, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Orders by post promptly filled.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

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☞BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
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CARD.—We have a splendid Stock of the very newest things on our counter, and though our sales are so large, we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our salesrooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

☞The New Goods just receiving are:—
Fall Overcoats, from $7·75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do without overcoats).
Fancy Over sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double-breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibaldis.
Children's Bismarks.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

☞A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

## MARRIED.

GREEN—BROWN.—On the 27th ultimo, at No. 718 Dauphin street, by the Rev. Mr. Combs, Mr. GEORGE C. GREEN to Miss EMMA BROWN, all of Philadelphia.

TAYLOR—McMURRAY.—On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Judson Sage, Mr J. MARIS TAYLOR to Miss ELBERTY McMURRAY, both of this city.

## DIED.

CONWAY.—On the 1st instant, MARSELLA CONWAY, grand-daughter of the late Owen McHugh, aged 15 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Hospital, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. James Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

FAUSSET.—November 2 Miss ANNA FAUSSET.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1918 Spruce street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

FOERING.—On the 31st of October, RACHEL, wife of Frederick Foering, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 718 Parrish street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HARTMAN.—On Saturday, October 31, after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, November 5, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 112 N. Nineteenth street. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

KING.—On the 2d instant, Mr. GEORGE KING, SR., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Philadelphia Lodge No. 13, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Richard King, No. 1513 Moyamensing avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church.

OGDEN.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM OGDEN, a native of Royton, Lancashire, England, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Wingohocking Tribe, No. 33, I. O. of Red Men and the Order in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 37 Adams street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SEE.—On the 2d instant, GEORGE M., son of Jonathan and Mary Ann See, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The body will be removed on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., to Womelsdorf, Pa., for interment. Funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

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AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

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Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
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CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

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**STERLING & WILDMAN,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

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STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia.

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**CLARK & BIDDLE**
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
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BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 24 tuthrp

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**BAILEY & CO.,**
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**C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,**
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6¦rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¦

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 ¦5p

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WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, a suit of THREE ROOMS (two connecting); private family preferred. Location—Brown to Master, and Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets. Address "Home," this office. 10 29 6t

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA. The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 15th of November, 1868.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

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# GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS

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**HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,**
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

**WHICH MUST BE SOLD**

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR

NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,

Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the

UNPARALLELED PRICES

At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure

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**CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.**

A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at

103 per cent. and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

These Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed upon the most important link of the great Inter-Oceanic Rail road, two-thirds of which is already built, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And which enjoys already a self-sustaining way traffic. The whole line of continuous rail between

New York and San Francisco

Will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will undoubtedly follow. More than TWELVE HUNDRED MILES of the distance between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are already traversed by the locomotive; and it is probable that THREE HUNDRED MILES additional will be completed during the current year. The future of this Line, therefore, is unusually promising.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

receive from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of the

PUBLIC LANDS

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, averaging $35,000 per mile, as fast as the sections of twenty miles are completed. They have received, in addition, important GRANTS from the State and cities of California, worth more than $4,000,000 IN GOLD. The proceeds of these Lands, Bonds, Capital Stock, Subscriptions, Subventions, and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. THESE LATTER HAVE THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY, and are issued to the same amount only as the Government advances, or to the extent of about one-third the cost value of the Road, equipment, etc.

The Cash Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the NET EARNINGS FROM THE WAY TRAFFIC UPON 350 MILES NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST LIABILITIES.

Besides a mileage upon all through business, this Road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command LARGE REVENUES, WHICH ARE WHOLLY IN COIN.

Two-thirds of the entire Loan is already marketed and, judging by past experience, the Loan will soon be closed. Investors who desire an unusually safe reliable, and profitable security would do well to purchase before the Bonds are all taken.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE MADE EXPRESSLY PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. The back interest from July 1 is charged only at the currency rates.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure, and receive the same rate of interest for a longer period.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

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No. 40 South THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
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# LITERATURE.

## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Sydnie Adriance; or, Trying the World. By Amanda M. Douglas. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

In this story Miss Douglas has given no new ideas to the world. Judging from the style of the narrative, and from the majority of the quotations which head the chapters, we should imagine that she was a student and admirer of what is known as the "spasmodic" school of literature—a school which still appears to have a strange fascination for a certain class of writers, although it never had a healthy life; and many of the works quoted by Miss Douglas have almost been forgotten by the general reader, and are only remembered as curiosities by the *littérateur*. The leading characters in "Sydnie Adriance" do not impress us as studies from life by a keen observer of men and manners, but rather as the reproduction of conventional types that we have met with frequently in a somewhat extended course of fiction reading, and which may be traced back to Charlotte Brontë's really great novel of "Jane Eyre." It would be a matter of curious speculation to estimate how many writers—lady writers especially—have, consciously or unconsciously, imitated this work.

The hero of Miss Douglas' story is one of those mysterious, unfathomable men who make the heroine uncomfortable by studying her with steely grey eyes, which look into her very soul; who have no sympathies with any of the little social nothingnesses which make life pleasant; whose cold-blooded sarcasm and irony, which we should take to be evidences of biliousness rather than high-mindedness, are vented on all occasions, opportunely or inopportunely; and who, to crown his offenses, makes the young lady do all the courting, and almost forces her to pop the question. A thoroughly disagreeable fellow is this St. John, to our fancy, and one with whom we would not desire to be intimately acquainted, although he appears to be a pet of the author, who makes her heroine finally yield to his influences and throw herself into his arms. Sydnie Adriance, too, has an air of mystery about her which her friends and acquaintances cannot fathom, and she is attracted to St. John by an elective affinity which renders resistance on her part in vain; but, taking her all in all, she is a rather attractive young lady than otherwise.

"Sydnie Adriance" is a cleverly written story, and in many respects it indicates a decided advance over the previous works of the author. Miss Douglas, however, would produce something better entitled to commendation if she would forget her books for a while, and endeavor to study the scenes and characters of the busy everyday life around her. These will afford abundant subjects for the exercise of her talents; and whatever deficiencies may be exhibited in comparison with the works of the best writers, such studies will possess more real value than any imitations that she will ever be able to produce.

—From John E. Potter & Co., Nos. 615 and 617 Sansom street, we have received "Mrs. Partington's Knitting Work," a new edition of a book that achieved no inconsiderable amount of popularity when it was first published several years ago. Mrs. Partington was a hit not of a season but of many seasons, and that she still lives, as garrulous and as genial an old lady as ever, we judge from the oracular utterances ascribed to her which we continually meet with in the corners of the newspapers. In the volume before us we have the best of the Partingtonian sayings and doings, in a convenient shape for reference; and open it where we will, there can be found something to raise a pleasant smile and to amuse an odd half hour or so, such as comes to the busiest men in the midst of the busiest seasons, sometimes. The book is illustrated by Hoppin's designs, which admirably hit off the different characters.

—The same house sends us "Five Hundred Employments Adapted to Women," by Virginia Penny. The question of women's work and wages is increasing in importance every day, and anything that is likely to open new fields of remunerative employment to the weaker sex is worthy of encouragement. Miss Penny has given a list of industrial pursuits in which women have been, are, or might be engaged, with estimates of the rates of wages. Many of the employments indicated are not likely to be adopted by women except in rare instances, but it was just as well to make the list as full as possible, if for no other reason than to encourage the despairing by showing what women have done already in occupations many of which are generally supposed to be monopolized by men. The estimates of wages are based on *ante-bellum* rates, and are not, therefore, altogether reliable at the present time; but the book will, we think, afford some useful hints to those women who are anxious to find some honorable and remunerative means of earning their own living. The necessity for the thorough education of women in the branches of industry which they may be disposed to adopt should be insisted upon in all works of this kind and in all essays on this subject, for without such education the women-workers will always compete with the men at a disadvantage.

—"Talks about Adam and his Family" is a little work published by the American Sunday School Union, the title of which is sufficiently indicative of the nature of its contents.

—It will be a matter of regret with book-buyers that the name of Ticknor & Fields will henceforth disappear from the title-pages of some of the choicest works published in America. The firm has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. H. M. Ticknor. The remaining partners, Messrs. James T. Fields and James R. Osgood, have associated with them Mr. John S. Clark, and they will carry on the publishing business of the old firm under the title of Fields, Osgood & Co.

## *LIBERIA.*

### Interesting Statements of President Roberts.

Recently, at the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, who was for eight years President of Liberia, made some interesting statements in regard to the history and condition of that republic. He said that the idea of a colony of emancipated slaves and free negroes, to be established on the African coast, originated with Robert Finley and others, early in the present century. Messrs. Mills and Burgess were sent out by them to fix upon the site. They first went to London, and after consultation with Clarkson and Wilberforce settled upon Sierra Leone. The first ship sailed from New York in the winter of 1819-20, and the colonists first landed in Sierra Leone, but finding they were not cordially received by those in power there, they established themselves at Cape Mesurado. The objects held in view by those who projected the enterprise were four, namely:—First, to establish an asylum for the free negroes of the United States; second, to test the capacity of the negro for self-government; third, to check the slave trade; and fourth, to carry civilization into Africa. After the ill success of the colonists in Sierra Leone, they derived much benefit from the advice of Commodore Stockton, then a naval officer in command of a vessel on the African coast, who recommended Cape Mesurado as an eligible seat for their future republic. At this place there was a large slave mart. The strangers were at first received with friendship, but the slave traders soon incited the natives to hostilities against them. In November, 1820, they were attacked by 1500 of these savages. Only 35 strong, they succeeded in repulsing this formidable band. They afterwards successfully warded off the attack of a still more numerous force. The Africans, incited by the slave traders, then called on King Bosun, the most powerful chief of that region, to come down and assist them. He came down to the coast, but as they could not satisfy him that the Americans had done them any injury, he refused to interfere. It may be remarked that the sister of this monarch was one of the first converts to Christianity. The colonists did not for several years set up an independent government, but, at length, difficulties having arisen out of the refusal of British traders to pay duties on goods imported into the territory which the colonists had bought, the connection between Liberia and the American Colonization Society was severed, and the Republic of Liberia established a Government, which has been recognized by fourteen of the nations of the civilized world. The four objects of the originators of the enterprise have not proved to be visionary. Liberia did and still does furnish an asylum for any who choose to avail themselves of its advantages. It has shown the capacity of the African race for self-government. It has been efficient in repressing the slave traffic. Years ago the Government broke up all the barracoons along its six hundred miles of coast, and has never allowed any to be established there since. It has had at least some civilizing influences. More than two thousand slaves taken out of the holds of slave ships have been taught the arts of civilized life and turned into good citizens. Moreover, the chiefs and head men of the surrounding tribes are now anxious to send their children, that they may grow up under the civilizing influences of the Christian republic. Although these chiefs have nothing to pay, the people of Liberia receive their children, and hundreds of them are constantly residing among their more cultivated brethren. As to religion, though there are but two or three white missionaries, there are between 40 and 50 churches, nearly half of which are Methodist.

The Rev. John Seis, American Minister, resident and Consul-General to Liberia, followed President Roberts, and gave a very interesting account of the progress of religion among the native Africans. Of the four Presidents of Liberia, three have been Methodists and two Methodist clergymen. The Methodist Bishop of Liberia is a brother of President Roberts. Over four hundred converts from the natives have been made by the Methodist Church alone, three hundred of whom are at present full members of that communion.

In response to inquiries, President Roberts stated that Liberia was deficient in the means of education. They had some well-educated men among them, but there was such a deficiency of capital as to make it impossible for their college and schools to meet all the demands which were made upon them. As the richest chief was he who had the greatest number of wives and slaves, and the natives were utterly barbarous, the Liberians were obliged to take the children which were sent to them and bring them up for nothing, and he was sorry to say that in some cases they had been obliged to refuse applications. The college, of which Mr. Roberts is now the President, had a grand field, but was hampered by poverty. The population of Liberia was stated by President Roberts to be about 600,000, of whom from 15,000 to 18,000 were American negroes. It is extremely to be regretted that the unfavorable weather prevented a full attendance at this interesting meeting.

### Literary Items.

—Mr. J. Payne Collier writes:—

"After some consideration I have determined to make a pause in the issue of my series of fifty reprints in what I have called my 'Blue Series.' It has included seven poetical miscellanies, beginning with the only known first edition of Tottell's 'Songes and Sonettes,' 1557; and my intention was to continue them by the earliest impressions of the productions of our most famous poets—such, for instance, as Daniel and Drayton, whose poems, as originally published, were in all respects different from the form they afterwards assumed. Whatever may be the case with my subscribers (so to call them), the public has given me sufficient encouragement whenever an opportunity has occurred; because a complete set of my reproductions only a short time since produced at auction more than double the money they had cost a dead recipient; and a day or two ago in Glasgow my reprint of 'Tottell's Miscellany' alone was sold in the same way for triple the amount I obtained for it, charging, as I invariably do, no more than the cost of print, paper, and transcript—nay, in not a few instances, having had the transcripts made several years ago, I willingly made them a present to my friends; so that, in fact, in those instances they paid merely for print and paper."

Mr. Collier describes his financial difficulties, and adds that it was his intention to follow up the "Blue Series" of the ancient English poetical miscellanies by a reprint of Churchyard's "Chippes," (an author who began writing in the reign of Edward VI, and continued to write until after James I had ascended the throne.) For the same pecuniary reason he is unable to give the singular "flyting" between Churchyard and Camell, of the conclusion of which he is in possession of the sole existing copy; and his intended reproduction of the original editions of the works of such great poets as Daniel, Drayton, Chapman, Marston, etc., must also be relinquished. He continues:—"I cannot consent to be £3 or £4 out of pocket by every Blue Book I produce. My 'Yellow Series' I shall continue as long as I am permitted; but even among the recipients of these rare, most amusing and very informing tracts, I find some hesitators, although I furnish for a few shillings what no money could purchase, and what every gentleman who regards either the literature or history of our country should know something about."

## ENGLISH MORALITY IN CHINA.

### Chinese Gambling-Houses Farmed Out.

A curious moral obliquity in the administration of the local English Government at Hong-Kong is revealed in a recent memorial presented to the Duke of Buckingham by the Indian Committee of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

This memorial is long and minute, but the main facts presented are these:—

"It appears from the papers presented in March last, by the Queen's command, that the local authorities in Heligoland had, at different times in the years 1855, 1857, and 1858, granted or confirmed to two common gambling-house keepers in succession (natives of Frankfort and Cassel), in consideration of the yearly payment of eight thousand thalers to—and subject to the approval of—her Majesty's Government, the privilege of the gambling establishment, or exclusive right to the games of hazard in the said island of Heligoland, till January 1, 1871; that those concessions are still in full operation; that the local authorities in the other colony, that of Hong Kong, had, so recently as the summer of 1866, taken upon themselves to pass an 'ordinance,' by which all existing laws in restraint of public gaming there were to be deemed repealed, and they themselves enabled 'from time to time to frame and pass such rules, regulations, and conditions as might be deemed expedient for the better limitation and control of gaming in that colony;' that those provisions have been acted on ever since, and with such effect that there are now existing at Hong Kong, under the royal license, twelve public gaming-houses, managed by a gambling firm, out of the profits whereof a sum of nearly two hundred thousand dollars yearly is received by the local authorities."

The memorial goes on to represent that "with respect to Hong Kong the Gaming Farm appears to have been carried into effect by the local authorities after her Majesty's Imperial Government had clearly expressed their disapproval of it, and their determination not to accept a revenue raised by such means; insomuch that since the summer of 1866, when the first ordinance was passed, the farm had been created by the local authorities, put up by them to sale, and granted to the highest bidder; the yearly consideration money received in advance from the farmer, and, as already mentioned, twelve licensed gambling-houses were set up by him, and brought into active operation amongst the mixed community of less than one hundred and eighteen thousand inhabitants of both sexes and of all ages, by whom that little and unproductive island is already over-peopled, and where gambling was previously known only as a crime both by Chinese and by British laws."

Finally, the memorial makes the following statements, which are corroborated by documents accompanying the petition itself:—

"(1.) That neither the Chinese laws and usages, nor the local ordinances against gambling, have ever been fairly put into execution, nor revised with that intention; and that, on the contrary, one most excellent ordinance (No. 6 of 1857) for improving within Hong Kong the Chinese law of the tithing, and hundred, and the frank-pledge, which in China have always been found quite sufficient for the entire suppression of the practice, was never put in force at all from the time of its enactment until that of its repeal. (2.) That in some respects the first ordinance relating to gambling was so ill-planned as to make it difficult for any prosecutor to obtain a conviction. (3.) That the present governor has reported that when he came to the colony two years ago the local police were the least effective and most corrupt body of police whom he had ever seen. (4.) That their pay being very scanty, and the nominal part of the informer in the mulct levied on gamblers not being allowed to police informers at Hong Kong, they were the more open to the bribes which the gambling houses offered."

The petition concludes with the usual prayer for the reform of these abuses.

In the course of this document, moreover, occurs the following paragraph, which reveals the fact that the gambling licenses are not the only nor even the worst features of the British Government in China. The petitioners say that "they cannot conclude these last observations without deploring that the Queen's sanction was ever given to the two precedents which appear to be relied on in favor of the Gambling Farm, that is to say, the Brothels Lincense act of 1857, and the Opium Shops Farm of 1858, measures to which the objections are so patent as to need no exposition here. And they are pained to see that the great spread during the year 1867 of the debauchery, or, as it is called, 'the trade of the Opium Farm,' is even made a subject of gratulation in the Registrar-General's report for that year already cited."

John Bull would appear to have one moral code for home government, and another, not nearly so moral, for the benefit of his foreign subjects.

—The Cretan insurrection still smoulders.

—The population of Queensland is now over 100,000.

—The most fashionable milliners in Paris at this moment are men.

—The harvest home festival is becoming more general in England.

—Isabella, not with the gingham umbrella, is expected at Brighton, England.

—A detailed geological map of France is to be constructed at the expense of the State.

—An imperial decree forbidding Christianity has been posted on the walls of Yokohama.

—The new registration roll for Glasgow, as finally made up, contains 47,854 voters.

—An anti-orchard thief association has been organized in Southbridge, Mass.

—The popular vote at the coming Presidential election will approach 5,000,000.

—The Treasury Department has received a specimen of cannel coal from Alaska.

—The Sun Tavern, Faneuil Hall, erected in 1709, is the oldest building in Boston.

—Pauperism continues steadily on the increase in Scotland. Last year the cost was £807,631.

—During 1868 2513 shipwrecks took place on the coasts of Great Britain, with a loss of 1333 lives.

—For the week ending November 3, 252 patents will have been issued from the Patent Office.

—The Alberton estate, worth $50,000,000, in Holland, is waiting to be claimed and divided by Americans.

—The French government has given a medal to a young woman who held on to a mad dog which bit her, and thus saved the lives of fifteen or twenty persons.

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| to London | 105 | to London | 40 |
| to Paris | 115 | to Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN.<br>Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE.<br>Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $90 | Liverpool | $35 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 1 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | [illegible] | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

## STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

| Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M | Saturday, Oct. 24, 11 A.M |

Sunday, Oct. 25, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday, Oct 26, 8 A.M | Monday, Oct. 26, 12 M. |
| Tuesday, " 27, 9 A.M | Tuesday, " 27, 1 P.M |
| Wed'day, " 28, 10 A.M | Wed'day, " 28, 2 P.M |
| Thursday, " 29, 10 A.M | Thursday, " 29, 2 P.M |
| Friday, " 30, 11 A.M | Friday, " 30, 3 P.M |

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.

Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

## HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand, and made to order. Largest assortment in the city, and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

## COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
**FIRE-PLACE HEATER,**
WITH
**Illuminating Doors and Windows,**
AND
**Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.**
**The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.**
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
**J. S. CLARK,**
**No. 1008 MARKET STREET,**
10 14 lmrp PHILADELPHIA.

### Gambling in Italy.

M. Erdan supplies some interesting statistics relating to the Italian revenue. The Custom House, for the first half of 1868, up to the 38th of June, yielded 141,000,000f. The estimate for the year has been 302,000,000f. to 303,000,000f.; there is a deficit of quite 10,000,000f. on the half year. The month of July brought in about 25,000,000f., 3,000,000f. or 4,000,000f. more than in the preceding month, so it may be hoped the deficiency on the whole year will not reach 20,000,000f. up to the 30th of June, and, as the estimate for the year was under 82,000,000f., there is a prospect of 20,000,000f. surplus on this item.

The lottery was estimated to yield sixty millions on the year, and the first six months have brought in thirty or thereabouts. M. Erdan recalls the fact that in 1836, the last year of the lottery's existence in France, it yielded only eleven millions. This shows to what a pitch the passion for gambling is carried in Italy. There are seven lotteries in Italy, at Bari, Naples, Palermo, Florence, Milan, Turin, Venice, so that the happy Italians may play every day in the week. The Naples lottery yielded nearly 10,000,000f., £400,000, in the six months; the others nearly in the same proportion, relatively to the population of the district. M. Erdan says:—"This people, who have so great a repugnance for direct taxation, pays thus, *con amore*, sixty millions on the following datum: A person taking an *ambe* (staking on two numbers out of the ninety, and winning only if both come out) has one chance against three hundred and ninety-nine: the State, then, if its terms were analogous only to those offered by the late M. Benazet, ought to pay three hundred and ninety-nine times the stake, but in reality it pays only two hundred and seventy times. The gambler in the lottery gives the Government one hundred and twenty nine points at starting. I have sometimes explained this to Neapolitans, but they looked upon me as a being depraved by the study of mathematics."

The Italians are apt to give way to impulse and sentiment, even in the gravest political matters. A considerable party periodically makes a ridiculous fuss and agitation to obtain the abolition of capital punishment, in a country where education is at the lowest, where brigandage is a chronic and seemingly an ineradicable evil, and where the most heinous crimes are deplorably frequent of occurrence. But it is rare to hear any Italian philanthropist calling out for the abolition of the lottery, which is unquestionably the source of a vast deal of crime. It yields £2,400,000.

### The Gymnastic Art.

An article on the Braemar Gathering and the Scottish Highland Games in general has been lately published in Germany, by Mr. Karl Blind, in which he enters into the archæological question, drawing a comparison between the descriptions given by Roman authors on the habits and customs of the ancient Germans, and the "heroic" amusements of the Gaelic people of the present day. A further quotation, made by the *Nibelungen Lied*, which has reference to the feat known as "putting the stone," is most curiously adapted. The writer gives the old text from the German national epic. It is to be found in the chapter which describes "how Günthur won Brunhild." After an allusion to the pernicious effect the system of evictions produces in the Highlands by driving a martial race beyond the ocean, and thus weakening the defensive military force of England, Mr. Karl Blind concludes with the following words:—"Owing to the example given in London, German gymnastic art makes greater progress in England from year to year. In the Highland games of the Gaels, Great Britain on her part possesses a remnant of native popular gymnastics which only awaits its broader expansion. While, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, the English recently competed for prizes in that art with the Germans, and practically proved that they had learnt well enough from their teachers, the Scots soon afterwards had their great competition in such bodily exercises as might astonish many an athlete by profession. The health of the people, which in England is altogether better than in many a continental State, can only gain by universalizing the gymnastic art, keeping it at the same time within proper bounds. Everything tending to that aim must be interesting to the propounders of a sound national economy, who calculate the prosperity of the community not merely from the sum total of agricultural production, not simply from the lists of export and import, but from the accounts of the well-being of the greatest number possible."

### Improved Social Conditions in Lancashire.

The *Fortnightly Review* has an article by W. A. Abram, on the "Social Condition and Political Prospects of the Lancashire Workmen." Mr. Abram, noting some important improvements, says:—

"Sickness and mortality have been reduced to an extent that is almost incredible. Deformity of body is now a rare exception among the younger operatives. A few old men still exhibit the rounded backs and twisted limbs induced by a bygone system. The young men and maidens employed in the mills are now as robust as the families of the indolent classes. The homes of the more thrifty of the work people are moderately comfortable. The dwellings of the operatives are mostly long rows of two-storied buildings, with a couple of rooms upon each floor, the rental of which varies, according to size and situation, from half a crown to four shillings and sixpence per week, the landlord generally paying the rates. The furniture of the living room may consist of a dresser, an eight-day clock, kitchen sofa, and a couple of rocking-chairs at either side of the fireplace. The walls are usually adorned with two or three framed engravings or colored lithographs. The better-paid workmen improve upon this a little. Their front apartment on the ground floor is dubbed a parlor, and its furniture includes a small bookcase if the man be studious, or if, as is not unfrequent, he has a taste for music, a piano. The exclusive possession of a house, though ever so small, is no slight advantage to the artisan, and places the operative in these districts in a superior position for securing domestic comfort to the workman of London or Glasgow, who is fain to lodge his family in a portion of a tenement, often in the attic, and to whom privacy is a thing unknown and unattainable. I believe there is no operative population in the world so well and cheaply housed as are the factory workers in a Lancashire manufacturing town of the second or third magnitude."

The writer contends that the religious instinct among the Lancashire peasantry is neither weak nor inactive, and adds:—

"The most successful forms of religion here are those which are most stimulative. Methodism, Congregationalism, and other forms of dissent are largely distributed. The National Church, at all events in the towns, exhibits an activity which does not always distinguish it elsewhere. Roman Catholicism, too, is alert and vigorous, gathering around it all the Irish, and some portion of the English inhabitants. The strenuous Lancashire mind has little faith in theological dilutions and compromises. Here Episcopacy generally takes the line of downright, almost savage evangelicism. Rationalism finds some acceptance among the speculative, but ritualism has a hard time of it. A ritualistic clergyman is barely tolerated in the populous towns, and certain curates of that school, dropping down into our villages, have invariably met with a warm reception, and have migrated southward at the first opportunity. A synopsis of the religious character of an average manufacturing community would be somewhat as follows:—

"1. Anglican Churchmen, consisting of sedulous and zealous communicants, holding their laborious clergy in high estimation; and traditional Churchmen, void of personal piety, but tenacious of the privileges and vain of the prestige of a national church.

"2. Nonconformists of all denominations, unitedly equal in numbers with the Churchmen, but inferior in compactness and organization.

"3. Roman Catholics, embracing the Irish immigration, and a considerable body of English, mainly of the middle class.

"4. Systematic Free-thinkers, among factory workers a small but acute and superior class.

"5. Indifferents, estimated to be a moiety of the operative population.

"This classification may not, perhaps, greatly differ from the composition of other English communities, except in the proportions of some of the groups. Of active skepticism there is very little among the operatives, but oblivion of religion is widely prevalent."

### Prints on Apples and Pears.

A friend who has lately been on a visit to the "Hub of the Universe" writes to the Charleston *Courier* as follows:—

I have just seen a very pretty and fanciful idea developed on the pear and apple, in the orchard of a friend at West Roxbury, Mass. As you ramble among the trees, you are ever and anon saluted by an inscription upon the fruit, done as it were by the hands of Nature herself. On some you will find the names of Seymour and Blair, for our friend is a staunch Democrat of the conservative or State rights school.

Here you meet with the familiar name of Mary, or Alice, or a date (1868)—in brief, everything that may suggest itself to your taste or fancy; and all done in the skin of the fruit, without abrasion or any foreign impression. The discovery was made by the Hon. Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury, in 1851-2. He observed during the former year that apples did not redden in that part of the fruit where a leaf happened to lie upon it. In 1852 he cut out letters from newspapers, and when the apples were yet green, he pasted them upon them with paste such as apothecaries use, made of gum tragacanth. The apples would redden in all parts not covered by the pasted letters.

When the fruit had reddened to perfection the letters were removed, and they would appear permanently outlined in green. So, again, when he pasted on the apple a paper in which the letters were cut out, the parts covered by the paper would be green, and the letters would appear, distinctly turned in red, the green ground surrounding them. The experiment is a very pretty one, and produces a happy effect: let our fruit-growers try it. How much sweeter must be the relish of apple or pear if the name of a favorite should thus appear on it, as if written by the hand of Nature! What a superior price such fruit, so inscribed, would command in market, and what a pretty present it would be to any lady at a feast!

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed Sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
20,000 pairs Woolen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., Oct 26, 1868 }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc. etc.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 3 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

## FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
118 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 510

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation | $2·25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail | 3·00 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express | 3·00 |
| At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express | 3·00 |

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M., on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 21] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P.M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·30 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | | 10·45 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8·20 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 9·25 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | | 11·50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8·35 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 9·50 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | | 8·00 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6·28 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lockhaven | 7·45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | | 10·50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 10·15 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 7·00 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | | 7·35 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8·15 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5·00 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

## RAILROAD LINES.

REMOVAL.

Through Freight Department.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

VIA ANNAMESSIC LINE,

Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Orange, Alexandria, and Manasses Railroad,

AND RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RAILROAD, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE NEW FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,

Corner Washington Avenue and Swanson Street,

Instead of BROAD and CHERRY streets, as at present.

Freight loaded and despatched daily by rail lines to all Southern and Southwestern points.

Cartmen will find a good driveway via Front and Washington streets.

JOHN S. WILSON,
10 28 10trp General Through Freight Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and | 9·00 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 11·40 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11·40 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 11·00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 12·00 Night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1·45 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation ... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and | 7·10 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 7·10 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5·10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 5·10 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M. and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M. connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

## PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The Canal is to be about 7¾ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 319 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ½ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one-ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $500,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

*Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.*

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

*Official:*—

L. COOPER OVERMAN,
10 30 16t Captain Corps of Engineers.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1

## AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 30 5t

ALSO,

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE IMPORTED GLOVES, In plain, plush lined, and fleeced, as follows:—

Full lines ladies' colored Duchesse, Berlin, silk, mixed, and merino gloves.

Full lines ladies' black and colored silk and cloth gloves.

Full lines ladies' Duchesse and Berlin gauntlets.

Full lines gents' Berlin, cloth, silk merino, and black and white gloves.

Full lines children's gloves and gauntlets. [10 31 4t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 150 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning,

November 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces of tapestry, Brussels, ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 150 pieces oil cloths, etc. 10 31 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,
Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 3 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

November 5, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor, dining room and chamber furniture; superior rosewood piano forte, made by E. N. Scherr; 2 mahogany piano fortes; French plate mirrors, 2 suits fine damask window curtains, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair matresses, office furniture, superior fire proof safe, made by Evans & Watson; rolling mill scales, weigh 300 lbs.; turning lathe, hatters' pressing blocks, steam vat and troughs; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, 2 theodolites and 2 surveyors' compasses

Also, by order of Executor—Estate C. F. Hagedorn, deceased—Large quantity of engravings and photographs. 11 3 2t

MISCELLANEOUS AND MEDICAL BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES.

On Thursday Afternoon,
November 5, at four o'clock. 11 2 3t

VALUABLE MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS from Private Libraries, including early Printed and Illustrated Works in fine bindings.

On Friday Afternoon,
Nov. 6, at 4 o clock. 11 2 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1109 Spring Garden street.

STOCK AND INSTRUMENTS OF A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

On Monday, Nov. 9.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Persons having pictures at the gallery are requested to have them removed previous to the sale 11 2 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

Nov. 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, a large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's city-made goods. 10 31 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF 1200 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS, NOTIONS, ETC.

By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.

On Thursday, Nov. 5, and Friday, Nov. 6,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock, Included will be found a very large and full assortment of new and desirable goods, for present and approaching sales, to which we invite the particular attention of city and country buyers.

Particulars in future advertisements. [10 31 5t

BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 230 MARKET Street, S. E. corner of Bank street, Philadelphia.

FIRST FALL TRADE SALE OF IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FURS, SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, BY CATALOGUE Commencing Thursday, Nov. 5.

At 10 o'clock. Comprising Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Siberian Squirrel, French Ermine, Otters, American Fitch, etc. etc., in large varieties. Also, Buffalo, Wolf, and other Robes, in large assortment. [10 31 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

4th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, very excellent furniture, including handsome walnut parlor and library furniture, four suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, superior dining room furniture, handsome rosewood piano-forte, large, fine French-plate mirror, very superior fire-proof safe, made by Farrell & Herring, handsome velvet and Brussels carpets, china and glassware, fine feather beds, cooking and gas-consuming stoves, counters, extension dining tables, chandeliers, fine double barrel guns, etc. 11 2 2t

Importer's Peremptory Sale.

STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

On Friday Morning.

At 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, by order of the importer, without reserve, for cash, a very excellent assortment of fine Watches: included will be found—Fine English and American movements, quarter seconds, Appleton, Tracy & Co.; English levers, by Johnson, Beesely and others; ladies' fine watches in fine gold cases: plain, frosted, enamelled and engine-turned silver and other hunting case watches.

Catalogues ready and the goods arranged for examination on the morning of sale. 11 3 3t

SALE OF A MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY.

On Friday Afternoon,

November 6, at 4 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a valuable medical and miscellaneous library, including many scarce medical pamphlets.

Open for examination on Thursday. 11 2 4t

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

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W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
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## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

# ELECTION DAY.

## "LET US HAVE PEACE!"

### Affairs in the City To-day—The Great Contest at the Polls, and How it is Progressing.

The sun shines beautifully, through a cold, clear, bracing atmosphere, to-day—a happy token of victory. All is "quiet along the lines," and the great party which bears on its banners the words of its distinguished leader, "Let us have peace," is peacefully marching to success. Republican ballots have taken the place of Republican bullets, and as the latter killed the first Rebellion, so the former are about killing the second.

Most of the polls throughout the city opened punctually at 7 o'clock; but long before the first vote got in "the hole at the window" long lines of citizens, waiting their turn, were stretching away. Although the chaos with the window-books were steady at their posts, busily conning over the lists of names, and placarded politicians were electioneering in a buzzing, officious sort of way, there seems to exist an honest desire among the adherents of both parties to avoid undue excitement, and by that means prevent a repetition of the disgraceful broils which happened in so many places last October. The absence of "deputies," with their impudent badges, inciting to hostile feeling, angry remark and quick blows—has had much to do with this quiet at the voting places—and more than one good citizen this morning expressed the hope, that the great inciting cause being gone, the election would pass off peacefully. The naturalization business, however, appears to be raising some dust, and it would hardly be safe to predict the quiet of the entire day. The votes are being received rapidly. There being but one ticket handed to the election judges in this city, the business is quickly concluded.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

All the political associations, editors of papers, and others, have made arrangements to receive election returns to-night at the earliest moment, to satisfy the public demand. At the Union League House, on Broad street, and the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, especially, the people of Philadelphia will be treated to the news as fast as the lightning can furnish it.

A REPUBLICAN ARRESTED ON THE WAY TO THE POLLS.

John Kane, a resident of the Seventeenth ward, and a staunch Republican, was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with illegal voting at the October election. Mr. Kane could have been arrested at any time since the issuing of the warrant, but it was preferred to take him into custody to-day and prevent him from voting for Grant and Colfax. He was arrested while advancing to the polls to deposit his vote. Fortunately Mr. Kane obtained bail and gained his freedom. This is the same old game practised by the Democratic party on last election day.

A GOOD SPECIMEN.

The following figures show the state of the vote in the Tenth ward, complete, up to ten o'clock this morning, as compared with the vote in October up to the same hour:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grant, | 1517 | Hartranft, | 1343 |
| Seymour, | 684 | Boyle, | 636 |
| Majority, | 833 | Majority, | 607 |

THROWING OUT VOTES.

A rumor is afloat in the city, and credited by a large number of persons, to the effect that at all the Democratic precincts the judges are throwing out the votes of all Republican naturalized citizens. There are some eighty Democratic precincts in the city, and estimating ten naturalized voters to each precinct, the Republican majority will fall short about eight hundred votes.

ROW IN THE FOURTH WARD.

This morning, while the voting was in progress at the Sixth precinct of the Fourth ward, a crowd of roughs approached the window and broke it in. A rush instantly occurred. Seeing their predicament and danger, the Republican Inspector inside the window, and the Republican book-holders outside, made an escape.

A complaint was then entered before Judge Pierce by Charles Sigmund and Edward Walker against the perpetrators of the outrage—charging that John Duffy and William Kane were implicated. A warrant for their arrest was then issued by the Judge, and the officers succeeded in capturing Duffey. Kane could not be found. The prisoner was taken before the Judge, and, after a hearing, was held to bail.

Another reporter gives the following version:—About 8 o'clock, a gentleman visited the polls of the Sixth precinct of the Fourth ward, for the purpose of voting. Till lately he had resided in that precinct, and voted at Sixth and Shippen.

His vote was challenged, but the Inspector being acquainted with him, and thinking he was still a resident of the division, paid no attention to it. A commotion was raised outside, and the crowd pressing against the window board, it fell in.

The box was immediately closed, and the Republican inspector and clerk, Charles Sigmund and Edward Walker, left the polls and proceeded to the Court, where they procured a warrant for the arrest of John Duffey, Democratic window man, alleging that he knocked the window-board in. Duffey was taken to the Court and placed under $2000 bail, and returned to the window. Sigmund and Walker failing to return, two other Republicans were sworn in, and the voting proceeded in an orderly and quiet manner.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Our reporter this morning made a tour of the city north of Chesnut and east of Broad, and found the election passing off quietly, no disturbance whatever being reported. In every precinct he visited the Republican ticket was doing admirably, a full party vote being polled.

There was wrangling at some of the polls in reference to the naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court, and in the Democratic precincts the judges were throwing out the votes of naturalized Republican citizens.

THE WESTERN SECTION.

The voting in that section of the city lying west of Broad street is progressing in the utmost order. Though hot words have passed in one or two places, no disturbance has occurred, and the police officers, who, as a rule, are standing at some distance from the polls, have not been called upon to aid in preserving the peace.

The people have turned out in their strength, and, of course, the vote has been heavy. Judging from reports upon the streets in this portion of the city, it would seem that large numbers of citizens who cast straight Democratic tickets in October are to-day supporting the Republican electors.

Save at one or two of the voting places no crowds are collected. Everybody evinces a desire to vote—then leave the polls. During the morning the "line" was kept pretty full, but towards noon in several of the precincts none were at the windows save those engaged in electioneering.

THE SOUTHERN SECTION.

This section of the city was thoroughly canvassed by one of our reporters this morning, and though disturbances were anticipated in certain wards, everywhere the strictest order was observed. The greatest good feeling appeared to prevail at the windows, and the votes were dropped into the boxes without contention.

Each party seemed to be striving to carry on the election in an honest manner. The only disturbance known to this hour was at the Sixth precinct of the Fourth ward, of which an account will be found above.

SOME STRAGGLING RETURNS.

Returns from all the precincts of the Second ward except two, up to 10 o'clock, gave Grant 1400 and Seymour 1529, a Democratic majority of 129, half the vote being in. This shows a large gain for the Republican ticket. At noon the vote in the same ward stood 1650 for Grant and 1850 for Seymour, a Democratic majority of only 200, the majority at the same time on October 13 being 552 in the whole ward.

ATTEMPTING TO VOTE.

Thomas Albright, a young man who says he resides in Bristol, Pa., had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, charged with attempting to vote illegally to-day at the First and Second precincts of the Fifth ward. In defense, Albright said a man offered him $10 to vote. The accused was held in $1000 bail to answer.

FIRE.—Last night about 9 o'clock, a slight fire occurred at the southwest corner of Eighth and Lombard streets.

## *LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.*

### Election Dewdrops.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Peirce and Mr. Sheppard were at court this morning to attend to the various cases that might be brought up from the polls, and Messrs. Dwight, Goforth, Lippincott, and other members of the bar were present to render assistance when found necessary.

The first case brought in was that of James Duffey, who was arrested at the Sixth division of the Fourth ward for obstructing the election. It was complained that he engaged heavily in challenging Republican votes, and when others offered to challenge he made the most violent objections. A difficulty arose in regard to a certain vote, angry words followed, and he and several others riotously tore out the frame of the window where votes were being taken. Duffey denied that he did any more than quietly exercise his right of challenge in all cases that he deemed proper.

The Judge declined to enter into the merits of the case, and said that his intention was only to grant relief from imprisonment by allowing bail. He required him to enter bail in $2000 to appear at the present term of the Court.

An adopted Kentuckian, rolling a respectable quid of "Long Green," next made his appearance, complaining that his time-honored and worn naturalization certificate, not "in printed form," issued by the courts of Kentucky, had been rejected to-day as an evidence of his qualification as a good voter. The Judge at once remedied this by sending word to the election officers that this man was entitled to his franchise.

Mr. Edward Deschamps then informed his Honor that he, having voted in Frankford on last election day, and having moved into the Ninth precinct of the Seventeenth ward on the 16th of October, offered this morning to vote there. The Judge sent word to the election officers that this gentleman was entitled to vote.

Another case was brought up in which the vote of a naturalized citizen had been rejected on the ground that the certificate purported to be for a minor, and clearly the man was not a minor; but the Court saw no evidence on the paper that it was a minor's paper, and sent a message to that effect to the election judge.

Several cases were heard, in which naturalization papers were rejected because they were signed "Thomas B. Reeves, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas," instead of for the Prothonotary. The Court merely suggested that the signatures should be amended by the Deputy Prothonotary.

A habeas corpus case was heard in which a Mr. Diamond applied for his discharge from arrest, which was made at the polls. It appears that as he was standing in the line of the Second division of the Fourth ward he was arrested by a policeman without warrant, but upon information that he had on last election day falsely vouched for two New York thieves. The Court said the arrest was improper, and at once discharged Diamond.

William McKuen, just exactly of voting age, stated to his Honor that he arrived at the age of manhood in June last, was a native of New Jersey, had come to this city about three months ago, and, without making any misrepresentation, had voted on last election day; but this morning his vote was rejected, and he wished to know whether he was entitled to vote. The Judge good-naturedly answered, "Certainly not," and the young gentleman departed smiling.

Another case consisted of a rejection, because the voter had already been falsely impersonated; but the Court could not interfere.

A voter was refused at the Sixth division of the Fifth ward because he had been convicted and had served out his term. The Court held this to be no disqualification, and sent the man back to vote.

But in most of these cases the Court seemed inclined to stop at granting relief from imprisonment.

## *DEPUTIES.*

### The Roughs and Bullies who Preserve the Public Peace in New York To-day.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus describes the crowd composing the Sheriff's deputies appointed for the good (!) of the city to-day:—

To the casual observer there were few if any evidences to be seen yesterday of any concerted movements on the part of the Democratic hirelings to create a disturbance to-day, but to those who managed to get an insight of the proceedings at the Sheriff's office in the new Court House there was every indication that mischief was brewing. Sheriff O'Brien, in his official capacity, has felt compelled to deputize about ten thousand of the most unscrupulous and brutal roughs of this city ostensibly to aid him in preserving the public peace, but really to officially beat, maltreat, and intimidate every person who may not wish to vote the Democratic ticket. During the entire day the lobby adjoining Sheriff O'Brien's office was crowded with delegations from every ward in the city, every one of whom wanted to be a deputy. The Sheriff could have easily sworn in one half of the entire Democratic voters of the city, but 10,000 was considered sufficient force. There never was a greater crowd of bullet-headed bruisers, stool-pigeons, and loafers congregated together, not one of whom could ever be coaxed, forced or hired to face a volley of musketry. Emigrant runners, body snatchers, smugglers, ropers, river thieves from the lower wards, hardened in crime, many of whom had beaten poor emigrants on the decks of incoming vessels, and then robbed them of their long-saved earnings, were early in attendance, anxious to be made an officer of the peace. The coarse-grained bully and the expert fighter struggled and crowded through the spacious hall. The applicants for official honors did not even listen to the indistinct mutterings of the under-sheriff, who pretended to administer the oath. There was merely a raising of hands and rolling of blood-shot eyes, after which the credentials in the shape of a warrant were quickly passed among the crowd, each snatching the first one that came within their reach.

The delegations were admitted one after the other in quick succession. It was the same crowd that poured into Philadelphia the night before the last election. They all received their instructions early in the morning in the various localities from which they hailed. They were to circulate yesterday through the various wards, and intimidate Republican voters by informing them that there was to be trouble, thereby hoping to keep them away from the polls. Many of them expected to be furnished with six shooters and a silver-plated badge, and many were considerably chagrined to find that their only weapon for defense was an insignificant piece of white ribbon. Of course many will not serve when only dressed with such brief authority. But they will do considerable bullying and brow-beating to aid their party, although they will keep a considerable distance from the batons of the blue coated sentinels, all of whom will have more formidable weapons in their breast pockets.

### The New York Money Market.

*From the Tribune.*

"Government bonds opened firm and in good demand. The extreme stringency of money prevented any speculative transactions, but the demand for investment was large and well distributed, and large amounts of bonds were taken from the street; 62s, 64s, and old 65s are quoted ex coupon of 3 per cent. in gold. State bonds were lower: Tennessee 6 per cent. sold at 71¼; new bonds 71; North Carolina new bonds, 67. Pacific Mail was effected by the demand for money, selling at 123½. Express and miscellaneous shares were neglected. Railway bonds dull but steady. Railway shares opened dull, and under the existing pressure for money declined from ½@1½ per cent. on the active shares. St Paul common sold at 99; St. Paul preferred broke to 94¾, being 6 per cent. lower than on Saturday. Brokers were unwilling to buy on margin, and declined all orders except for their strong customers, and in many cases would not buy unless the stocks were paid for in full. The Presidential and State election also had a tendency to check any large operations, but the market sustained itself well under the sharp workings of the money corner. The transactions were moderate. At the 1 o'clock Board prices were steady. At the Second Board the market improved from ½@1 per cent., and there were few stocks offered. There is no panicky feeling among the holders of stocks, and at quotations there are large orders to buy. The bears have oversold the market to an enormous extent and on some of the leading roads are at the mercy of the owners of the property. New York Central is oversold to twice the amount of floating stock. In Erie, also, the short interest is enormous, and all the leading shares have been sold in large amounts. The bears have forgotten in their estimate of the capacity of the street to carry stocks, that there are fully $100,000,000 less Governments here now than there was last year; also, that Hudson River, Harlem, New York Central, and Fort Wayne are almost entirely held for investment, and are out of the street. Northwestern shares have been absorbed and taken away to the extent of fully $10,000,000. Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Rock Island have taken the same direction in large blocks, so that on an average the amount of railway shares at the mercy of stock operators is not more than one-half as large as it was two years ago. In addition to the above, stocks that used to be freely dealt in and in plentiful supply, like Quincy, Chicago, and Alton, and Illinois Central, have entirely disappeared, and are only to be purchased in small amounts at any price. At the close the market was dull but firm. Government bonds closed strong.

"The money pinch continues, and 7 per cent. in gold, and 7 per cent. in currency, with a commission of ⅛ per cent., was freely paid by brokers. The large dealers in Governments were supplied with all they required at 7 per cent. in currency. The stringency was assisted somewhat to-day by the fact that a number of railways were paying their November coupons, and called loans to meet their payments, but this will soon be returned to the market.

"Sterling Exchange is dull and steady at quotations: London 60 days, 109⅝; London, sight, 110¼@110⅜; Paris long, 5·14⅜@5·13¾; Paris, short, 5·11¾@5·11¼; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg 36@36¼; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen, 79½@79¾; Berlin, 71⅛@71¼."

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

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WEDNESDAY, November 4,

AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT

A Greater Reduction in Prices

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AND WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS,

And Prices Made to Insure the Sale

WITHOUT ANY DELAY.

FINE BLEACHED MUSLIN, 12½ cents.

10,000 FINE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., Reduced from 31 to 12½ cents.

5,000 CORDED BORDERED HDKFS., Reduced from 25 to 12½ cents.

CHINI POPLINS, Reduced from 50 to 25 cents.

FINE MERINOS, Reduced from $1·00 to 50 cents.

EMPRESS POPLINS, Reduced from $1·00 to 50 cents.

ROLLED POPLINS, Reduced from $2·00 to $1·00.

DOUBLE-FOLD SILK CHAIN POPLINS, Reduced from $2·00 to $1·00.

BLACK SILKS, Reduced from $3·50 to $2·50.

CHANGEABLE SILKS, Reduced from $3·00 to $2·00.

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

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## THIRD EDITION

## SAN FRANCISCO.

### Advices from China—The Militia to Secure the Rights of Citizens—The State Election.

### *FROM CALIFORNIA.*

**Ship News—Military Aid to Preserve the Quiet on Election Day.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The sailing of the steamship Japan for Hong Kong is postponed until the arrival of the Constitution from Panama.

General Halleck, at the request of Governor Haight, has ordered troops at the different military stations under arms from 9 A. M. until midnight on November 3d, to assist in quelling any riotous proceedings.

Flour quiet at $5·50@6·25. Wheat dull; good shipping grades, $1·75. Legal-tenders, 74c.

**Abduction.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Nov. 3.—Considerable excitement was caused here yesterday by the abduction by the United States officials of a man named Mills. Mills, it appears, had been indicted for some offense and set at liberty on bail. Not appearing when wanted, the detectives traced him to this city. The Chief of Police was applied to, but refused to interfere. The assistance of one of the City Marshals was obtained, when Mills was handcuffed and taken on board an American schooner just about to start.

**Fatal Accident.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—James H. Stevens was run over and killed yesterday by a locomotive at the depot of the Northern Central Railroad in this city. His head and both legs were severed from his body. He was one of the oldest engineers on the road, and had been lately acting as watchman.

**Latest Markets by Telegraph.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 25¼c. Flour dull and without demand: Howard Street superfine, $6·75@7·50; do. extra, $8@8·75; do. family, $11@12; City Mills superfine, $7@7·50; do. extra, $8@11; do. family, $11·50@13; Western superfine, $6·50@7; do. extra, $8@9·25; do. family, $10@11. Wheat very dull; prime to choice red, $2·30@2·35; low grades unsaleable. Corn dull; old white, $1·00@1·03; old yellow, $1·00@1·05. Oats dull at 69@70c. Rye dull and nominal at $1·35@1·45. Pork quiet at $29·50@30. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 18½c.; shoulders, 13½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour quiet; 8000 bbls sold at yesterday's quotations. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; 48,000 bushels sold at $1·11@1·17. Oats firmer; 34,000 bushels sold at 74½@76½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $26@26·90. Lard dull at 17@17½c. Whisky quiet.

### DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

**PRINTS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merrimack, W | 15½ | Amoskeag | 12 |
| Merrimack, D | 14½ | Lowell | 11 |
| Cocheco, L | 13½ | Wamsutta | 9 |
| Sprague | 13 | Victory | 10½ |
| Pacific | 12½ | Wauregan | 11 |
| American | 12½ | Arnold | 11 |
| Dunnells | 13 | Hamilton | 12½ |
| Allens | 13 | Richmond | 12½ |
| Manchester | 12½ | Gloucester | 12½ |
| Freemans | 11½ | Mourning | 11½ |
| Briggs | 10½ | Lancaster | 12½ |
| Nassau | 10½ | Oriental | 12½ |

**BROWN SHEETINGS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag, A | 4-4 | 15½ | Pocasset | 4-4 | 15 |
| Lawrence, C | 4-4 | 15½ | " F | 3-4 | 11½ |
| " F | 4-4 | 14 | Pepperell, E | | 11½ |
| " G | 7-8 | 14 | " R | | 13½ |
| " M | 3-4 | 13 | " O | | 12½ |
| " H | 3-3 | 12½ | " N | | 11½ |
| Pacific, Extra | 4-4 | 15 | " | 7-4 | 32½ |
| " H | 4-4 | 15 | " | 8-4 | 42½ |
| " L | 4-4 | 13 | " | 9-4 | 47½ |
| Atlantic, A | 4-4 | 16 | " | 10-4 | 52½ |
| " H | 4-4 | 15½ | Boot, S | | 15 |
| " L | 4-4 | 13 | " O | | 13 |
| " V | 3-4 | 13 | " H | | 12 |
| " N | 3-4 | 10½ | Appleton, A | 4-4 | 15½ |
| Superior 1XL | 4-4 | 14 | Laconia, H | 4-4 | 15 |
| Shawmut, C | 4-4 | 15 | " O | | 13 |
| Agawam, F | 4-4 | 12 | " B | | 13 |
| Stark, A | | 15 | " E | | 13 |
| Massachusetts | 4-4 | 14 | Lyman, E | 4-4 | 16 |
| " BB | 4-4 | 13 | " C | 4-4 | 15 |
| " E | 7-8 | 12½ | " G | 4-4 | 13 |
| Indian Head | 4-4 | 16 | Utica | 4-4 | 22 |
| " " | 3-4 | 13 | Fremont, C | 4-4 | 12 |
| Exeter, A | 4-4 | 13 | Indian Orchard, A | | 16 |
| " S | 7-8 | 12½ | " " C | | 15 |
| Medford | 4-4 | 14½ | " " BB | | 13 |
| Augusta | 4-4 | 14½ | " " W | | 12 |
| " | 7-8 | 13 | Great Falls, H | 9-8 | 15 |
| Gilboa | 4-4 | 13 | " " J | 4-4 | 14 |
| Pittsfield, A | 4-4 | 12 | " " M | | 14 |
| Kennebec | 4-4 | 10½ | " " S | | 12½ |
| Everett, AA | 4-4 | 11½ | Cabot, A | 4-4 | 15 |
| Shavnon | 4-4 | 14 | " W | 4-4 | 14 |
| Bedford, R | 3-4 | 10½ | Dwight, A | 4-4 | 15 |
| Conesto Co., E | 3-4 | 9½ | " X | 4-4 | 11½ |

**BLEACHED MUSLINS.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Mills | 4-4 | 25 | Dwight | 4-4 | 18 |
| Wamsutta | 4-4 | 22½ | Ballou & Son | 4-4 | 13½ |
| " | 5-4 | 32½ | " " | 7-8 | 11 |
| Tuscarora | 4-4 | 20 | Lonsdale | 4-4 | 17½ |
| Williamsville | 4-4 | 20 | " Cambric | | 25 |
| Bates | 4-4 | 18 | Hill | 4-4 | 17 |
| White Rock | 4-4 | 17 | " | 7-8 | 15 |
| Forestdale | 4-4 | 16 | Bartlett | 3-4 | 15½ |
| Indian River, X | | 12½ | " 33-inch | | 14½ |
| " " XX | | 14 | " 31-inch | | 13½ |
| Attawaugan, X | | 12½ | James St'm Mills | 4-4 | 15½ |
| " XX | | 15 | " " 33-inch | | 14½ |
| Masonville | 4-4 | 17 | " " 31-inch | | 13½ |
| Blackstone | 4-4 | 15 | Great Falls, J | 7-8 | 14 |
| Hope | 4-4 | 15½ | " K | 4-4 | 15 |
| Langdon | 4-4 | 14½ | " P | 7-4 | 14½ |
| " 42-inch | | 18 | " Q | 4-4 | 16½ |
| " 46-inch | | 21 | Red Bank | 4-4 | 12½ |
| Wauregan | 4-4 | 17 | Waltham, X | | 13½ |
| Pepperell | 6-4 | 30 | " 42 inch | | 16½ |
| " | 8-4 | 45 | " | 8-4 | 42½ |
| " | 9-4 | 50 | " | 9-4 | 50 |
| " | 10-4 | 55 | " | 10-4 | 55 |
| Utica | 7-8 | 22 | Franklin Mfg Co | 4-4 | 14½ |
| " | 4-4 | 25 | Bay Mills | 4-4 | 18 |
| " | 9-4 | 62½ | Putnam, A | 4-4 | 13 |
| " | 10-4 | 67½ | " B | 7-8 | 11½ |
| Boot, R | 3-4 | 10½ | Green, G | 4-4 | 13½ |
| " B | 4-4 | 14 | Amoskeag, A | 4-4 | 15½ |
| " W | 5-4 | 19 | " Z | 7-8 | 13 |
| Androscoggin | 4-4 | 18 | Whitensville | 4-4 | 16 |
| Canoe | 3-4 | 9 | " | 7-8 | 14½ |

**GINGHAMS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | 18 | Hartford | 14½ |
| Berkshire | 15 | Roanoke | 11½ |
| Caledonia | 15 | Glasgow | 17 |

**DENIMS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | 29 | Otis Company, CC | 20 |
| York | 29 | " " BB | 25 |
| Blue Hill | 15 | " " AA | 27 |
| Northfield | 15 | Warren Brown | 18 |
| Oakland | 20 | Lewiston, Brown | 28½ |
| Working Man's | 25 | Columbian | 30 |
| Union | 17 | | |

**TICKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| York, 30-inch | 25 | Thorndike | 17 |
| York, 32-inch | 32½ | Methuen, AA | 32 |
| Amoskeag, A. C. A | 33 | Hamilton, Regular | 25 |
| " A | 30 | Willow Brook | 31 |
| " B | 25 | Everett | 20 |
| " C | 20 | " A, Extra | 30 |
| " D | 19 | Hampden, CO | 20 |
| Conestoco 4-4 | 28 | Pearl River | 30 |
| " Extra | 33 | Pittsfield | 10 |
| Swift River | 17 | | |

**DELAINES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 20 | Lowell | 20 |
| Hamilton | 20 | Spragues | 18 |
| Manchester | 20 | Armures | 21 |

**STRIPED SHIRTINGS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | 23 | Whittenton, A | 20 |
| York | 23 | " BB | 17 |
| Uncasville | 15½ | " C | 15 |
| American | 15 | Eagle | 14 |
| Hamilton | 22½ | Thorndike | 20 |
| Everett | 15 | | |

**CORSET JEANS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | 13½ | Pepperell | 15 |
| Laconia | 14 | Bates | 11 |
| Naumkeag Sattens | 16 | Indian Orchard | 12½ |
| New Market | 14 | Everett | 14 |

**BROWN DRILLS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | 18 | Appleton | 18 |
| Pepperell | 18 | Tremont | 16 |
| Laconia | 18 | Augusta | 16 |
| Stark, A | 18 | Winthrop | 14½ |

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
H. C. YOUNG, Cashi
11 2 3t.

## FOURTH EDITION

## ELECTION.

### Excitement in New York—A Conflict of Jurisdiction—The Ruffian Deputies of the Sheriff.

### Grant Ahead in Massachusetts—Full Votes in Maryland and New Jersey.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

**The "Repeaters"—Conflict of Jurisdiction—Much Excitement.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Judge James, of the Supreme Court, has been brought here, and located at the Metropolitan Hotel, to take cognizance of "repeaters," fraudulent voters, etc. This is found necessary, because the city judges will not act. Superintendent Kennedy's order, just issued, commanding the arrest of Deputy Sheriffs if they interfere, occasions much excitement among the Democrats. Many arrests were made, but there is little fighting at the polls thus far.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

**A Full Vote Being Polled.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The election is progressing very quietly both in Brooklyn and in this city, and also with great celerity. More than half the number registered had been cast in both cities at noon, and the indications are that the vote will not fall short 15,000 of the number registered in both cities.

Some arrests were made for

**Fraudulent Voting,**

but not many. There are no indications of rioting anywhere up to noon.

**Governor Fenton**

is here, and had a long interview with General Shaler, of the National Guard. It is understood that

**The Militia**

will be called out promptly upon the first indications that the police are insufficient to preserve order. The police will probably be able to suppress whatever disturbance may arise.

### *FROM BALTIMORE.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**The Quiet of Election Day.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3—1·30 P. M.—The election goes on quietly, but the Republicans are turning out strong. Some of the most influential and active roughs, who have heretofore voted and acted with the Democrats, are now

**Holding Grant Tickets**

at the different polls, and are working hard for the cause.

Everything looks beautiful and encouraging. The Democrats are much disheartened, and Swann is nervously anxious.

**Suicide.**

L. G. Ridgeley, merchant tailor, in Holliday street, jumped out of the third story window of the Susquehanna House this morning and killed himself.

### *FROM MASSACHUSETTS.*

**Grant Ahead in Worcester.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 3.—The vote at 12 o'clock in this city stands—Grant, 1509; Seymour, 367.

### *FROM NEW JERSEY.*

**A Heavy Vote.**

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3.—The election is progressing quietly, but there is a large vote polled, and there have been some arrests for illegal voting. The weather continues delightful.

**The Election in Hartford.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—The vote in this city at noon stood: Steymour, 2480; Grant, 2000.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 3**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Am Gold, s3 flat | 135½ | 100 sh Lit Sch R | 45 |
| $1500 City 6s, New. ls | 102½ | 15 do b4 | 45 |
| $6000 Leh 6s gold l. 65 | 93 | 100 sh Read R b15 | 49¾ |
| 120 sh Penna R c&p | 54 | 200 do s5wn&in | 49¾ |
| 300 sh Leh Nav | 28½ | 100 do Sat&in | 49¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 City 6s, N. s5wn | 102½ | 100 sh Feed Dam s5wn | '56 |
| $2000 Leh 6s gold l. 65 | 93 | 100 sh Penna R c&p | 54 |
| 85 sh Cam & Am | 128½ | 100 do opg&in | 54 |
| 8 do | 128½ | 100 sh Read | 49¼ |

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On $25 and upwards 2 per cent.
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" 300 " 4 "

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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

## FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### The Election for President—Heavy Votes in Every City—Terrible Election Riot in Savannah—Advices from Europe.

**At Troy, New York.**

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 3—The election is proceeding very quietly in this city, and a very large vote is being cast.

**At Boston.**

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The voting proceeds quietly, with indications of a very large vote. At 11 A. M. the returns from Boston City gave 6763 for Grant, and 3890 for Seymour. For the Third District Twitchell for Congress was 2500 ahead. For the Fourth District Hooker was 150 ahead.

**At Wilmington, Del.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—The election is progressing quietly here without any disturbances, although there is deep interest felt in the result. On the county ticket the vote polled will be very heavy.

**New York City.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Everything continues quiet and voting is steadily going on. Over half of the entire vote had been polled by 12 o'clock.

A large reserve force is ready for riot. A number of persons have been arrested for illegal voting. As a sort of modification of Superintendent Kennedy's order to take all false voters before the United States Commissioners instead of the Police Justices, they are taken before Judge James, who is holding court at the Metropolitan Hotel, and who was brought here from the interior for this special purpose. Judge James is a radical, but, in hearing the cases of fraudulent voters before him, is strictly legal, and his authority is not questioned. This move will probably prevent an outbreak, although the Democrats do not like it. The Democrats are claiming the State, and base their opinions on the heavy Democratic vote polled in the city during the morning.

In some instances the police disobey Kennedy's order, and have taken false voters before the police justices. The total vote in New York city will be about 145,000. The weather is very fine, and the Republicans say it is worth 10,000 votes to them. The Democrats are counting on 61,000 majority in the city, but many Republicans are sanguine that the State will go for Grant.

Up to this hour, a quarter past two o'clock, not the slightest breach of the peace has occurred.

**At New Orleans.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The New York *Evening Post* says:—A private despatch from New Orleans, this morning, assures us that the Democrats have exclusive possession of the polls, and that the Republicans are not attempting to vote. The result will doubtless be an orderly election, with the same spirit, and with the same unanimity, as if it had been made under the armed dictation of P. G. T. Beauregard, in 1861.

**At St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The aggregate vote cast in eighteen precincts up to about noon, as reported by the police telegraph, is 13,000. This embraces mainly the small precincts. It is said that two-thirds of the entire vote of the city has been cast at this writing (1 P. M.). The voting progresses very rapidly, and no quieter election has ever been held here.

**At Boston.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Nov. 3—5 o'clock.—At this hour the vote here stood:—Grant, 9562; Seymour, 7271. Both radical Congressmen are elected by large large majorities.

**Butler is Ahead**

five to one in the Fifth district.

**Arrest of Illegal Voters.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—3 P. M.—A large number of arrests for illegal voting have been made, and the accused were taken before Judge James, of St. Lawrence county, who is holding Court at the Metropolitan Hotel, and they are committed to the Toombs after examination, until to-morrow.

**The Secretary of War**

has authorized Governor Fenton to use the troops on Governor's Island in case of a riot.

### *FROM SAVANNAH.*

**Terrible Election Riot in the City.**

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—The negroes appeared in great numbers when the polls opened, and took entire possession. This continued some time, and every white man who came to vote was clubbed away. Finally a fight commenced, the negroes driving back the whites, and then commenced to vote. In a few minutes the negroes rallied and attacked the whites, when a negro deliberately drew a pistol and shot a policeman in the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound.

The firing then became general in the crowd, and the police came up to preserve order. The negroes fought them desperately, but finally the police used their pistols, when the negroes broke and ran. Five blacks were killed and several mortally wounded. A young lady residing opposite the Court House was also hit by a bullet, which came through the window, but was not dangerously hurt. Much trouble is anticipated to-night.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 3.—All business is suspended here, and the voting is going on quietly. No trouble is anticipated.

### *FOREIGN.*

**Von Beust's Recent Speech—Interest in the American Election—Marine Accident.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Baron Von Beust has disclaimed the meaning ascribed to his recent speech by various public prints.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The greatest interest is manifested here as to the result of the election in the United States to-day.

Her British Majesty's steamship Galatea is detained at Plymouth by an accident, and Prince Alfred's journey is therefore postponed for a few days.

**New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R | 126 | Chi. & N. W. R. prf. | 91½ |
| N. Y. and Erie R | 40½ | Chi. and R. I. R | 105½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R | 98½ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. | 113 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R | 85½ | Pacific M. S. Co | 124½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R | 87½ | Gold | 133½ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. com | 90½ | | |